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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

ESTABLISHED 1859

The weekly newspaper for pharmacy and all sections of the drug, pharmaceutical and fine chemical, cosmetic, and allied industries

*Official organ of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland
and the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland*

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April 2, 1960

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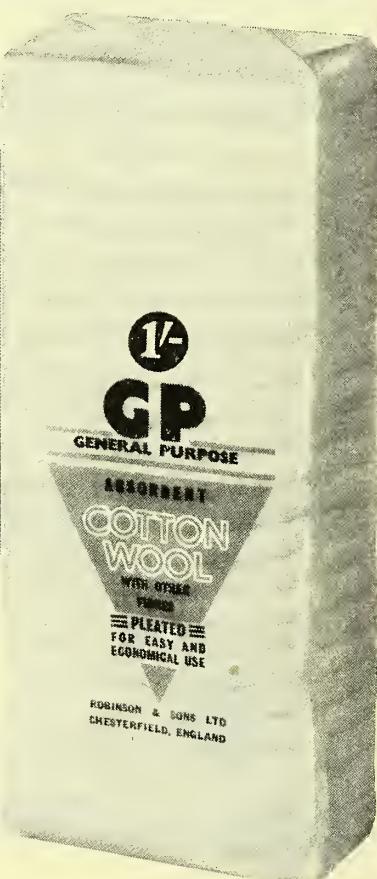
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The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

Volume 173

APRIL 2, 1960

No. 4181

N.H.S. to Cost More in 1960-61

AN EXPECTED INCREASE OF £20 MILLIONS

THE estimated net cost of the National Health Service in England, Wales and Scotland during the financial year ending March 31, 1961, is £583,505,335, an increase of more than £20 millions over the present year. About £19 millions of the increase is required by hospital boards.

ALLOCATIONS FOR PHARMACEUTICAL SERVICES

	ENGLAND	WALES	SCOTLAND
Pharmacists	£	£	£
Dispensing fees and rota payments	12,380,000	910,000	1,771,000
Cost of ingredients and containers	46,331,000	3,621,000	5,574,000
Allowance for overheads and profit	11,247,000	881,000	1,352,000
Medical and dental practitioners...	2,367,000	181,000	177,000*
<i>Less</i> payments by patients ...	72,325,000	5,593,000	8,874,000
	10,292,000	747,000	1,131,000
	62,033,000	4,846,000	7,743,000

* Includes £9,000 payments to Health Centre Services.

The allocations for the pharmaceutical services in England amount to £62 millions, in Wales to £4·8 millions and in Scotland to £7·7 millions—increases of £845,000, £177,000 and £265,000 respectively. Savings are anticipated in dispensing fees and rota payments: England, £12·38 millions (£1·268 in 1959-60); Wales, £910,000 (£916,000); Scotland, £1·77 millions (£1·82). The estimates for "Cost of ingredients and allowance for containers" show increases—England, £709,000; Wales, £137,000; Scotland, £214,000. Dispensing fees or "Allowance for overheads and profit" have also been allocated more, England, £186,000; Wales, £34,000; Scotland, £55,000. The estimates provide £23·3 millions for purchases of drugs, dressings and medicinal and surgical appliances by Regional Hospital Boards and £5·1 millions by the Boards of Teaching Hospitals in England and Wales, increases of £492,000 and £104,000 over the revised estimated expenditure for 1959-60. The corresponding figure for Scottish Regional Hospital Boards is £3·17 millions, about £150,000 above the revised 1959-60 estimate. Savings are anticipated in respect of expenses in connection with poliomyelitis vaccine in England and Wales amounting to £1·58 millions.

Prescribing Handbook

ABSTRACTS FOR CHEMIST CONTRACTORS

FOUR of the documents reproduced in the comprehensive handbook on prescribing are to be printed for distribu-

ated by coloured dividing leaves to facilitate insertion of revisions and amendments that are to be issued from time to time. The back of the handbook has been designed with a pocket to take the back cover of the British National Formulary. The handbook is being issued to all doctors in the Health Service including those employed in the hospital and specialist services and to final year medical students.

The Wellcome Trust

FURTHER BENEFACTIONS ANNOUNCED

THE Wellcome trustees have allocated over £400,000 during the six months ended February 29. Of that amount, £13,500 was for Wellcome Research Travel grants. The major grants included:—£120,000 towards the purchase of the lease of premises to house a Department of Biophysics, King's College, University of London; up to £70,000 to build and basically equip additional research accommodation in the Charles H. Best Institute, University of Toronto; up to £15,000 to adapt premises in the Department of Medicine, The Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, as a research laboratory for studies of the heart and blood vessels in man, especially by the method of x-ray cinematography; up to £30,000 to build and furnish a research unit in cellular immunity as an annexe to the Department of Zoology, University College, London; up to £8,000 to purchase a mass spectrometer for use in the Medical Research Council's Tropical Metabolism Research Unit, University College of the West Indies, Jamaica; up to £2,500 per annum for up to five years to Professor A. St. G. Huggett, St. Mary's Hospital Medical School, London, for technical assistance and research expenses for work on the physiology of pre-natal growth. The trustees have also allocated up to £34,000 to purchase four electron microscopes for use in the research programmes respectively of Professor M. G. P. Stoker, Department of Virology, University of Glasgow; Professor R. E. Coupland, Department of Anatomy, University of St. Andrews, at Queen's College, Dundee; Dr. John R. Baker, Department of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy, University of Oxford, and Dr. Paul Glees, Department of Physiology, University of Oxford.

Import Duty Changes

EXEMPTIONS EXTENDED

THE Treasury has made the Import Duties (Temporary Exemptions) (No. 4) Order, 1960 (S.I. No. 542), which provides that the chemicals listed in the schedule shall be temporarily exempted

from import duty until October 1 with the exception of 4:4'-diaminodiphenylmethane of a purity not less than 97 per cent., which is exempted until July 1. The goods specified in Parts I, II and IV of the schedule were exempted from import duty until April 1. Part III lists the additional items; they include vinyl chloride, quinaldine, cortisol, prednisolone 21-(*m*-sodium-sulphobenzoate), prednisone 21-(*m*-sodium-sulphobenzoate), paromomycin and potassium (1-phenoxyethyl) penicillin.

Royal Society Fellows

RECENT ELECTIONS

THE following are among persons recently elected Fellows of the Royal Society. In parentheses are the subjects in which they have gained distinction. Professor J. N. Davidson, University of Glasgow (structure, distribution and biosynthesis of ribose nucleic acid and deoxyribose nucleic acid). Professor M. J. S. Dewar, University of Chicago (chemical structure and the application of quantum theory to organic chemistry). Sir Stewart Duke-Elder, University of London (ophthalmic medicine, pathology and physiology). Dr. L. Essen, National Physical Laboratory (precise measurement of frequency and of the velocity of light). Dr. D. G. Evans, Medical Research Council biological standards control laboratory (pathogenesis and prophylaxis of anaerobic wound infection and whooping cough; biological standards). Dr. P. A. Gorer, University of London (immunological genetics of tissue transplantation). Professor O. V. S. Heath, University of Reading (plant physiology, especially the mechanism of stomata). Dr. H. E. Huxley, University of London (fine structure of muscle; mechanism of muscular contraction). Dr. J. C. Kendrew, Medical Research Council unit for molecular biology, Cavendish Laboratory, Cambridge (three-dimensional analysis of myoglobin). Dr. J. A. Kitching, University of Bristol. Sir George White Pickering, University of Oxford (clinical science, especially the causes of blood-pressure). Professor G. Porter, University of Sheffield (flash photolysis). Professor T. R. Seshadri, University of Delhi, India (chemistry of naturally occurring compounds, particularly flavonoids). Dr. A. A. Townsend, University of Cambridge (turbulent motion in fluids). Professor R. L. Wain, University of London (plant auxins and systemic herbicides). Dr. E. N. Willmer, University of Cambridge (colls, their growth and metamorphosis; colour vision).

Travellers' Schools

RESULTS OF 1959 APPEAL

THE result of the 114th maintenance appeal for the Royal Commercial Travellers' Schools, announced at the Schools' festival dinner in London on March 25, was £44,376. That total was increased by further subscriptions to £45,000 during the evening. President of appeal for the year was Mr. P. Watters Westbrook and chief guest of the evening Mr. Michael H. Cadbury, who recalled that 100 years ago the

president was Charles Dickens. Responding, Mr. Cyril Harvey (chairman, board of management), said they had been concentrating in recent years on increasing the number of subscriptions from individual commercial travellers who were the "backbone of our finances." Some progress had been made though it was slow. Referring to Charles Dickens he said the novelist had suggested that if every commercial traveller were to give 2s. 6d. a year the schools' financial troubles would be over. President of appeal for the coming year is Mr. F. A. H. Sycamore, C.B.E. (managing director, Oxo, Ltd.).

Report on Fertilisers

COLLATED BY MANUFACTURERS

A NEW publication, *Fertiliser Report and Statistics 1959*, issued free by the Fertiliser Manufacturers' Association, Ltd., 44 Russell Square, London, W.C.1, presents in convenient form much information on the use of fertilisers in the United Kingdom formerly available only from separate sources or inaccessible except to specialists. Illustrated with charts and tables in colour, the report collates information published by the Ministry of Agriculture, Board of Trade, Rothamsted Experimental Station and Organisation for European Economic Co-operation with the Fertiliser Manufacturers' Association's own statistical records.

SCOTTISH NEWS

Cumene-phenol Plant

ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF 13,000 TONS

A NEW £4-million synthetic cumene-phenol plant built by British Hydrocarbon Chemicals, Ltd., at Grangemouth, is now "on stream." The manufacturing process used for the conversion of cumene to phenol is understood to have been developed about twelve years ago by the research establishment of the Distillers Co., Ltd., at Epsom. At that time, manufacturing capacity in the United Kingdom was sufficient to meet the chemical industry's demand for phenol, but the process was subsequently licensed for manufacture in a number of foreign countries and plants have now been completed, or are under construction, in Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan and the United States. Because of the rise in the United Kingdom demand for phenol over recent years, it was decided to supplement the production of existing factories by a plant at Grangemouth producing synthetic phenol at the annual rate of some 13,000 tons.

IRISH NEWS

THE NORTH

Ulster Chemists

MONTHLY MEETING OF EXECUTIVE

THE resignation of Mr. W. R. McNabb was accepted "with the utmost regret" by the executive committee of Ulster Chemists' Association at their March meeting, held in Belfast, with W. J. Moffett presiding. The president paid tribute to Mr.

McNabb's work and said that the committee would be sorry to lose him. He had spoken to Mr. McNabb and it would appear that the committee had no option but to accept his resignation with the utmost regret. Mr. Moffett recorded the sincere appreciation of all for the long and splendid service Mr. McNabb had given to the Association, both as a member of the committee, and as president in 1952. Full consideration was given to a new minimum wages scale drawn up by the Joint Council and subsequently ratified. The scales for apprentices and first to fourth year unqualified assistants were not altered, but increases applied to first and second year pharmaceutical chemist assistants. A new scale for sixth, eighth and tenth year pharmaceutical chemist assistants and unqualified assistants was inserted. The scale for unregistered female shop assistants and payment for rota service were also increased. The scales for managers, branch managers and Ph.C. superintendents, fixed according to the number of full-time employees, were deleted and replaced by an all-round figure for each category. Terms and conditions of service were unchanged, except for the inclusion of an agreement that became effective from January 1, whereby "a pharmacist who has had twenty-four months' service with his or her employer (in the capacity of pharmaceutical chemist) shall be entitled to three weeks' holiday with pay, the third week to be taken at a time mutually agreed with the employer." The new scale comes into effect on April 18. A request from the Associates' Section for a forty-hour week was not acceded to. Many items of trade interest were discussed and it was agreed that local associations should be invited to send representatives to the April meeting of the executive for discussion of their local problems.

Also present were Miss C. E. Culbert, Messrs. J. C. Acheson, H. S. Anderson, J. A. Brown, H. Donaghey, H. W. Gamble, R. Gibson, T. A. Gibson, R. A. McEwen, M. C. Mooney, J. Paul, W. J. Rankin (treasurer), C. L. G. Rattie, A. Steede, A. Templeton, J. C. Wellwood. Apologies for absence were received from Miss C. B. Abernethy, Messrs. N. A. J. Anderson, J. Caldwell, R. L. Clarke, W. L. McDonnell, J. K. McGregor and C. A. Quinn.

THE REPUBLIC

Lourdes Pilgrimage

PLANS FOR PHARMACY GROUP

THE annual Irish Pharmaceutical pilgrimage to Lourdes leaves Dublin by air on August 2 next and returns on August 15. The fare (including return fare from Tarbes airport to Lourdes, and French Government exit tax), is £30 10s. Applications should be sent to the secretaries, 69 Palmerston Road, Rathmines, Dublin, enclosing a deposit of £3. The balance must be paid before June 1. Hotel rooms have been provisionally reserved, at a cost of between £21 16s. 4d. to £24 12s. 4d. for fourteen days. Pilgrims from England who wish to join, should take into account the extra fare cost to Dublin. Any pilgrim wishing to withdraw may do so before May 1, when the deposit will be refunded less an amount of £1 for expenses.

OVERSEAS NEWS

SOUTH AFRICA

Transvaal Hospitals Laboratory

A PHARMACEUTICAL research laboratory to control the quality of medicines used in Transvaal provincial hospitals is being established in Johannesburg by the Transvaal Provincial Administration.

Health Minister's Report

THE South African Minister of Health recently urged parents to ensure that their children were inoculated against poliomyelitis: free facilities were available. The high cost of medical services had been investigated by a commission whose report would be of the greatest value in finding ways of reducing those charges to the ordinary man. The existing high costs were crippling to the average family, affecting them for years or even a lifetime. Valuable information was also expected from a commission investigating the danger of x-rays. On poliomyelitis research outstanding work was being done. Vaccine was being prepared with such care that so far there had not been a fatality due to faulty vaccine. Research had also resulted in the production of a new vaccine, using a benign virus, to be taken by mouth: one dose gave lifetime protection.

NEWS IN BRIEF

A SURVEY of 1959 Scottish economic conditions has been issued by the Clydesdale and North of Scotland Bank, Ltd., 30 St. Vincent Place, Glasgow.

DR. Ernest Guenther, author of the six-volume treatise "The Essential Oils," has accepted an invitation from the British Aromatic Compound Manufacturers' Association to give two lectures to the trade on May 4.

A SURVEY is shortly being made by the Post Office of about 350 organisations, including industrial concerns, which use electronic computers. Questionnaires will ask what data transmission facilities will be needed in the future and will say what Post Office services are available.

THE Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, is reminding farmers about the dangers of hypomagnesæmia, and that steps should be taken to see that animals get the necessary amount of magnesium in their diet. Information on suitable compounds of magnesium and advice on their use is given in the Ministry's Animal Health Leaflet No. 49.

SPORT

Golf.—SOUTH LONDON AND SURREY PHARMACISTS' GOLFING SOCIETY, opening meeting, at Purley Downs golf club on March 23. *Scotia Bowl*, 1, C. J. Martin, Ifield, 38; 2, G. Howell, Banstead (better score on last nine), 37; 3, M. Lewis, Shirley Park, 37. *Sussex Tankard*, M. Lewis. *George Watt Tankard*, G. Howell. *Special Prize* (13 to 17 handicap), W. Hutcheon, Farnham. *Visitors' Prizes*, 1, J. J. Webster, Wanstead, 38; 2, I. D. Hedges, Langley Park, 37; 3, J. Brazier, Mid Kent, 35. At the Society's annual meeting the following officers were elected:—*Captain*, F. R. Jamieson; *Vice-captain*, W. J. Baldock; *Treasurer*, M. Lewis; *Secretary*, G. Penman, 67 Woodside, Wimbledon, London, S.W.19.

TOPICAL REFLECTIONS

By Xrayser

Problems in the United States of America

Your article dealing with the United States pharmaceutical industry (pp. 346-47) does more than present us with a picture of what is happening in that far-off country. Due to the growth in this country of the American way of life (a condition that seems to arouse patriotic fervour in the breasts of our cousins), the trend across the Atlantic may be expected to become the pattern here in due course. For example, the article makes reference to the American chemist having to cope with competition from "super-markets, cut-raters, door-to-door salesmen, direct-mail sales, department stores, discount stores, and the ubiquitous shopping centre." Some of that is already with us, with the price-maintenance discussion discernible as a Damoclean sword. There is no indication of the methods adopted by the pharmacist to cope with that competition. Does he become a cut-rater himself? There are already some signs of pharmacists in this country resorting to price-cutting of certain lines which have become the focus of such attention by the large stores, and a display of such goods at a reduced price in the window of an establishment laying claim to professional status is hardly likely to raise the level of the profession in the eyes of the discerning lay public. Action of that kind on the part of the few tends to degrade the whole standard of pharmacy, for unfortunately the public do not always assess the standing of a profession by the best examples that it may be setting.

The metric system

The meeting in Edinburgh (p. 338)—a joint meeting of doctors and pharmacists—to debate an immediate or gradual introduction of the metric system, was not productive of any strong arguments, and was to some extent unrealistic. I note that the vote went, by a slender majority, in favour of the immediate introduction of the system. But what is the meeting doing about it? Was a resolution drafted at once and forwarded to Parliament? The report does not say. But if that has been the outcome, is Parliament likely to be influenced by a "slender majority"? Perhaps the matter has been taken further by resolutions to the parent bodies of the two organisations taking part in the meeting, in which case we may expect to hear more about it. In my own experience, the prescriber confines his use of the metric system to the modern products turned out in that system by the manufacturing houses, and that accounts for an increasing percentage of prescribing today. I see no evidence, even among the more recently qualified members of the profession, of a move to abandon ounces and drachms, minims and grains, and, as an elderly and conservative man of inaction, I have no desire to see things otherwise. There are generations yet unborn, and the time of change will come, but I am reluctant to raise the standard—banner, not status—and lead the revolt.

Students of the past

The photographs you have published from time to time of student groups of past years are extremely interesting pharmaceutically and sartorially. The most recent—that of the Westminster College of 1900—is no exception, and one finds it a little difficult to believe that those depicted ever indulged in the youthful pranks associated with students throughout the ages. Is it possible that the young gentleman with the heavy moustache and the high collar once waited outside the college in the hope of being allowed to escort home the young lady in the front row who so closely resembles Lily Langtry? (No prizes are offered for identifying the persons referred to.) But the group in question shows a generation that worked extremely long hours for little money during their apprenticeship and, after concentrated study and qualification, still earned little, for all their endeavour and self-sacrifice. Not for them a paternal government which made educational grants. Not for them the privilege of a weekly half-holiday. Their working day was a round of the clock, and on Saturdays something like fifteen hours, followed, on the day of rest, by possibly three "attendances."

AN 18th-CENTURY PHARMACY CLOSES

Edinburgh's Grassmarket loses a 163-year-old landmark

THE changing pattern of cities does not leave pharmacy untouched. Densely populated areas become a pale shadow of their former selves. Young families migrate to new housing estates at the perimeter. The life and bustle of former days depart, leaving something akin to a deserted village. The grocer survives for a while, for people eat daily, but the pharmacy, being in less frequent demand, is one of the first to fall out.

Latest in a long list of such casualties, which mount with the years, is the last remaining eighteenth-century pharmacy in Edinburgh, situated in the Grassmarket—that historic street on which the ancient Castle looks down; which witnessed the “glorifying of God in the Grassmarket” by a hundred pious martyrs who died on the scaffold in the Covenanting years;

Irish labourers who kept a lodging house in the nearby West Port, where their nefarious deeds led to the passing of the Anatomy Act of 1832. Men of obscure origin, Burke and Hare nevertheless left their mark on Edinburgh in 1828.

The connection of the Alexanders with the pharmacy was a long one, extending from 1797 to 1859. Strangely it was James who dropped out first in 1857. Two years later the founder disappeared from the scene after sixty-two years. He must have been of great age.

The next occupant, who lasted only nine years, was J. G. Stodart. Little is known of his tenure, but his successor, Alexander Inglis McCallum, was destined to make his presence felt, and the writer can recall meeting some of the old residents who remembered him



ton—coloured pink, green or blue for reasons probably better known to McCallum than to his clients. He made all forms of cattle medicinies, and manufactured a rat poison and an insect powder that brought its formulator into court for passing it off as a nationally advertised powder used for the same purpose. The scene in court,



and which saw also the Porteous riots, ending with the summary justice meted out to Captain Porteous himself by the mob.

In 1797 one Thomas Alexander, “surgeon and druggist”—it must be remembered that it is from the surgeon that the Edinburgh pharmacist is descended—opened a pharmacy at an address described as the “buchs,” Grassmarket. Street numbering had not then been adopted, and landmarks were used to locate houses and shops. The buchs were the enclosures in which sheep were penned for sale in the market, and cattle, sheep and horses were sold weekly in the open street until 1909.

In that densely populated area in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries Thomas Alexander must have been a busy man. Living close by in the Vennel in the shadow of the old Flodden Wall, he was conveniently placed for night work in the narrow and malodorous closes and wynds. To assist in his growing practice, Thomas took his brother James into partnership in 1819, and it is a credible tradition that they knew as customers two

as a tall, bearded man, dressed much as a farmer of the period, and wearing leggings. McCallum was both a chemist and a veterinary surgeon, besides acting as dentist in time of need, and his dental cabinet has housed labels until now. He had a wide connection as a veterinarian, and manufactured sheep dip on the premises. A legacy from McCallum, to which the writer fell heir, was 3 cwt. of white arsenic—easier to leave than dispose of. McCallum bought such chemicals as Epsom salt and Glauber's salt by the

described by an eye-witness (the late J. Rutherford Hill) was unusual, to say the least, for the defendant brought in cockroaches and placed them under bell-jars in which were samples of the different powders. The court was invited, after adjournment, to compare the respective efficacies of the powders. The complaint, however, was one of “passing-off” not of relative lethal merits.

In 1899 McCallum sold the business to H. B. Wyllie, under which name it thenceforth traded until today. But



Labels that bear silent testimony to the veterinary clientele the pharmacist once had.

**Worm Powders
FOR HORSES.**



One night and morning, in the food, for three days, afterwards one every night.

PREPARED BY

H. B. WYLLIE, Chemist,
(Successor to ALEX. I. McCALLUM)

19 GRASSMARKET, EDINBURGH.

McCallum did not retire from his veterinary practice, continuing to exercise his calling from a stable in the adjacent Kings Stables Road. He amassed a large fortune, gifting £15,000 to the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College during his lifetime, and leaving a further large sum as a legacy on his death. The second sum was declined because of conditions attaching to it that were unacceptable to the College.

Wyllie ran a mixed pharmaceutical and veterinary business for the next two decades, but latterly, with the transfer of the market to the outskirts of the city, the veterinary business dwindled and in a few years ceased altogether. Farmers found less reason for coming to the Grassmarket and the older business community of saddlers,

seedsmen and rope and binder twine merchants died out, the sole survivor of those days being one seed merchant. A new age of tractors and combine harvesters had arrived.

The present owner (C. G. Drummond) whose sad duty it is to terminate the existence of a pharmacy that has survived for 163 years, entered the business in 1925. Thus in that long period only five have owned the pharmacy—a remarkable span when one considers that Stodart reigned for only nine years. The shutters go up for the last time on March 31, and thereafter Edinburgh will have no eighteenth-century pharmacy. It is a melancholy commentary on the changes that take place in the life and development of a city. "The long day closes."

PRIZE-GIVING AT BRISTOL

Threshold of a new era for the school of pharmacy

REVISITING the school of pharmacy of the Bristol College of Technology on the occasion of its 1960 prize-giving recently, one was impressed with the fulfilment of promise incipient at the opening of its Ashley Down home in 1957, at the progress made in less than three years, and at the quiet confidence and enthusiasm with which its teaching staff are preparing for an expansion that will more than double their accommodation within a few years.

In his report on the year's work the head of the school (MR. D. A. NORTON) said the commencement of the 1958-59 session had coincided with a widening of activities. The school had become responsible for administering Institute of Medical Laboratory Technology classes and was co-operating with the department of chemistry and biology in providing a four-year applied-biology sandwich course.

The three-year Pharmaceutical Chemist Qualifying course under new regulations commenced in September 1959 with a full quota of twenty students who were thus nearing the end of their first year. The student hours for pharmacy studies alone (University level work) increased from 74,381 in 1957-58 to almost 84,000 in 1958-59. 1959 would be remembered as the year in which the College was designated a College of Advanced Technology (with effect from September 1, 1960). The school of pharmacy was incorporated in the Advanced College. The school had been inspected by a delegation from the Pharmaceutical Society on May 14, 1959, and approved for a further five-year period for the provision of instruction for the Society's examinations.

During the year a College associate-ship had been instituted: it would become the mark of distinction of the most successful students of the full-time professional courses.

With a sum of £1,000 donated by the Pharmaceutical Society in recognition of the school's services to pharmaceutical education, a refrigeration centrifuge had been purchased and installed. Boots, Ltd., had donated a small autoclave and the school had acquired at low cost a jacketed autoclave.

Under Advanced College status the school of pharmacy would only fulfil

its function when it assumed full responsibility for full-time and part-time post-graduate studies in the pharmaceutical sciences and for full-scale staff and post-graduate student research; functioned as an internal examination centre for pharmaceutical qualifications; and was able, perhaps, to provide general and special degrees in pharmacy. Plans were being made for extra accommodation enabling the school to match similar developments in sister colleges.

During the evening awards were made to second-year students as follows:—

Ferris gold medal and Pfizer course prize: Miss Janet Way, Poole. Silver medal of the Bristol and District Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society: Miss Geraldine Guscott, Bristol. Branch bronze medal: Mr. Michael Payne, Derby.

Certificates of merit: Dispensing and pharmaceutical chemistry, Mr. D. C. Porter; dispensing, Miss S. E. Cross; physiology and pharmacology, Miss G. M.

Coulson; pharmaceutical chemistry, Mr. J. C. Taylor; pharmacognosy, Miss B. Sheasby and Mr. N. V. Sutton. The Intermediate pharmacy prize presented by the Bristol Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society went to Mr. D. A. Gosling. Miss Norma Budden, Poole, was unfortunately not present to receive THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST prize.

The prizes were presented by MR. JOHN F. BOUCHER (a director of Ferris & Co., Ltd., Bristol), who gave a brief résumé of the origin and history of the school and followed it by outlining the growth of pharmacy since 1920, mentioning specially the discovery of insulin in that year; of the sulphonamides in 1930; of penicillin in 1940, followed by other antibiotics; and of polio vaccine in 1950. He next talked a little about the metric system today and the possible publication within ten years of a British Pharmacopœia entirely in that system.

Recently the College, by virtue of its becoming shortly a College of Advanced Technology, has benefited from a considerable capital expenditure on premises and equipment. One result has been that handsome modern common rooms and refectories are available for students and staff, with new assembly or lecture halls, games rooms, library, etc.

The animal house which, when "A School That Looks to the Future" was published (C. & D., July 20, 1957, p. 67), was only planned, is now fully occupied, producing experimental animals for the school of pharmacy and other College departments and housing other non-mammalian animals (for example, terrapins and an alligator) solely for the purposes of other departments.

The sterile laboratory, with new "welded" plastic floor covering, is even more impressive than when first established, and other sections have benefited from improved floorings.



AWARDS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS : Prize-winning Layton annual awards in black and white group D (household cleaning agents, branded medicines and drugs, chemicals, paints and polishes), and group C (cosmetics, perfumery and toilet articles). The awards are made on grounds of greatest aesthetic appeal. The advertisement for Vaseline liquid shampoo (left) was designed by Dolan, Dueker, Whitcombe & Stewart, Ltd., and that for S.M.A. (right) by Advertising and Design Associates.

TRADE NOTES

Larger Sizes.—Revlon International Corporation, Ltd., 86 Brook Street, London, W.1, have made available 7-oz. sizes of their "Satin Set" and "Living Curl" hair sprays.

Summer Sundries.—Butler & Crispe, Ltd., 80 Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C.1, offer a wide range of sunglasses, bathing caps, washing squares, etc.—goods in demand during the coming months.

Address for Orders.—Evan Williams Beauty Aids, Ltd., point out that the address of their headquarters is Aintree Road, Perivale, Middlesex, and not as stated in a recent paragraph describing their new shampoos.

"Refund" Offer.—Purchasers of "baby's first tin" of Pears antiseptic baby powder are being refunded the purchase price on return of the sprinkler top to D. & W. Gibbs, Ltd., Hesketh House, Portman Square, London, W.1.

Tax-free Bonus Goods.—Under an offer open until May 31, Fassett & Johnson, Ltd., 86 Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C.1, are invoicing 3 doz. Spray-tan as 2.8/12 doz. less 5 per cent., the four bonus items being free and purchase-tax paid.

Sutures and Ligatures.—Weddel Pharmaceuticals (division of the Union International Co., Ltd.), 14 West Smithfield, London, E.C.1, manufacture sutures and ligatures and are able to supply a complete range ex stock. A 12-p. booklet giving specifications and a leaflet giving prices are available.

Prices Reduced.—HARKER STAGG, LTD., Emmott Street, London, E.1, announce new reduced prices for Harker's disposable enema ("dry" or "solution") from April 1. — F.A.I.R. LABORATORIES, LTD., Twickenham, Middlesex, state that an increase in demand has enabled a downward revision of the price structure of packings of Roter tablets.

A Series Repackaged.—Bronnley & Co., Ltd., Warple Way, London, W.3, have retained the services of the continental designer, Hermann Hecht, to plan the repackaging of the whole of their turtle-oil series, comprising lavender, carnation, English geranium, wallflower, mimosa, English fern, santal and verbena.

Discontinued.—BOOTS PURE DRUG CO., LTD., Station Street, Nottingham, notify the following deletions from their list. Hydromycin ear/eye ointment, 3-gm.; and Hydromycin ointment, 1 per cent., 5-gm. and 15-gm.—GOYA, LTD., 161 New Bond Street, London, W.1, have discontinued issuing their bath and guest flower soaps.

Working Hours Reduced.—MAY & BAKER, LTD., Dagenham, Essex, announce that, from March 14, they have reduced the standard working week for their factory staff to forty-two hours.—LAPORTE INDUSTRIES, LTD., in a statement to shareholders mention that during the past year employees have had their hours reduced to forty-two a week.—Working hours at the Heywood factory of BOOTS PURE DRUG CO., LTD., have been cut by 2½ hours in establishing a five-day 40-hour week. Announcing the new arrangement on

March 22, Mr. J. P. Savage (chairman) said "this will apply to all works and warehouses."

Distribution in Britain.—Geistlich Sons, Ltd., Melrose Avenue, Chester, are from April 1 taking over the responsibility for the distribution of the products of Ed. Geistlich Sons, Ltd., Lucerne, Switzerland. (Two of those specialities (Dipasic and G.T.50) were previously available through Bengue & Co., Ltd.) Messrs. Geistlich announce that the 5,000 tablet pack of Dipasic has been discontinued and that the prices of both products have been adjusted.

Suppositories in Plastic "Shells."—Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd., 42 Southwark Street, London, S.E.1, state that they have been supplying hospitals



and the trade with suppositories manufactured from an Imhausen base and packed in plastic "shells" (see *C. & D.*, January 9, p. 41) since October 1957. They are able to supply, in strips of six or twelve, virtually any suppository required and stress that, from the standpoint of hygiene, the use of the plastic "shells" has the advantage over unwrapped suppositories that the mass is poured direct into the "shell" in a multiple unit, the suppositories themselves being untouched by hand. The shell used is white in colour, enabling a pharmaceutically elegant product to be dispensed at any time, irrespective of weather conditions.

Rights in a Floating Soap Device.—W. G. Feuchtwang-Foy, 11 Poultry, London, E.C.2, is authorised to negotiate the sale or licensing of the United Kingdom rights in Patent Specification No. 819,701 relating to "Improvements to floating soap tablets." According to the invention the buoyancy of the soap is improved by disposing a floatable mass, consisting of a foamed thermoplastic material such as polystyrene, inside the outwardly sealed recess of the soap body. The foamed material has a low specific gravity and is water-repellent, preventing water from penetrating into the recess to any significant extent.

Twenty-four-hour Service.—BAYER PRODUCTS, LTD., Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey, have installed an automatic telephone answering and recording device and are now able to take orders "round the clock." The company's telephone number is Kingston-

upon-Thames 7733.—J. H. HAYWOOD, LTD., Warser Gate, Nottingham, point out that their telephone answering machine is the Ansafone and not as previously stated.—KNIGHTS (MFG. CHEMISTS), LTD., Church Road, Perry Barr, Birmingham, 22B, give a reminder that their automatic telephone answering machines record instructions outside normal office hours, and that orders within the company's delivery area are delivered by the first available van.

Cream Hair Tints.—Inecto colour creme, marketed by Rapitol, Ltd., 27 Dover Street, London, W.1, is a permanent cream tint specially suitable for use on heads with a large amount of white or grey hair. The colour development is quick (leaving the hair in good condition); and fadeless (only regrowth needs later tinting). There are eighteen basic shades, any of which may be mixed together. In assisting the customer in choice of shade the seller should, for white or very grey hair, recommend the shade the customer wants (e.g., for light golden brown, light golden brown); for hair that has grey in it but retains a lot of natural darker colour, a shade in the same group but one or two shades lighter (e.g., for light golden brown, light golden blonde); as a general rule, a shade in the same group as the customer's natural colour.

"Centenary" Range of Compacts.—Laughton & Sons, Ltd., Warstock Road, Birmingham, 14, are celebrating completion in April of the hundredth year of their establishment by marketing a "centenary" range of the Stratton mass-produced quality compacts. Messrs. Laughton claim that their compacts have the heaviest sale in the world. There is hardly a country of note to which they are not exported. The United States is a big buyer and so are Austria and other European countries. The features of the Stratton range are high quality and reasonable price. At any one time there are over 300 different styles in the range, approximately 100 being added each year and roughly the same number withdrawn. Designers from all over the world contribute to the patterns used. Loose powder compacts remain the most popular, but the current trend for compressed powder prompted the introduction of the Stratton "Convertible" compact, which can be used for either solid or loose powder. All the loose powder compacts with inner doors have a patented automatic action (the inner door opens when the lid of the compact is pushed back).

Bonus Offers

SPA BRUSHES, LTD., Chesham, Bucks. Nos. 4 and 5 tooth-brushes in bristle or nylon. Bonus offer (see *C. & D.*, February 13, p. 169) closes April 30, but orders on bonus terms for forward delivery received not later than first post on May 1 are being accepted.

INFORMATION WANTED

The Editor would appreciate information about the following:

Cresta swim plugs Solamor sunglasses
Mavala (for nails)

NEW PRODUCTS AND PACKS

Warfarin Sodium Tablets. — Ward, Blenkinsop & Co., Ltd., 37 Queen Square, London, W.C.1, have introduced 20-mgm. tablets of warfarin sodium for initial-dose purposes and have also made available boxes of five 50-mgm. ampoules of the anticoagulant.

New Veterinary Packs. — The Distillers Co. (Biochemicals), Ltd., Broadway House, The Broadway, Wimbledon, London, S.W.19, announce the availability of two large-size veterinary packs. The first contains 90 mils of Distaqueine suspension veterinary and the second 90 mils of Mixtamycin solution veterinary. The products are not subject to purchase tax.

A Cream Against Lupus. — Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. (pharmaceuticals division), Fulshaw Hall, Wilmslow, Ches, have added to their range of medical products Etsil-T cream, presenting diethyl dithiobisophthalate for inunction. Preliminary trials have indicated that the product is of value in the treatment of tuberculosis of the skin, especially *Lupus vulgaris*. Etsil-T is issued in a collapsible tube containing 5 gm. of active agent.

Oral Diuretic. — Geigy Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Wythenshawe, Manchester, 23, have launched a new oral diuretic Hygroton (1-oxo-3-(3'-sulphamoyl-4'-chlorophenyl)-3-hydroxyisoindoline) discovered and developed in the company's research laboratories. Hygroton was made available to consultants earlier this year in order to augment large-scale clinical trials in British hospitals. The results confirmed earlier findings that the compound has a potent but smooth action, promoting a diuresis that lasts for at least forty-eight hours and, resembling natural diuresis, is acceptable to patients. Hygroton is available as 100-mgm. tablets in containers of fifteen, 100 and 500.

Phenothiazine Tranquilliser. — Melleril, a speciality introduced by Sandoz Products, Ltd., 23 Great Castle Street, London, W.1, is a phenothiazine tranquilliser claimed to have greater specificity of psychotherapeutic action than other such products and to be almost entirely free from side effects. Melleril is unique in having a thiomethyl radical in position 2; the side chain with a piperidine ring is associated both with reduced adrenolytic and anticholinergic potency and with the suppression of anti-emetic and extrapyramidal effects. Melleril is indicated for the restoration of normal behaviour in a range of mental and emotional disturbances characterised by anxiety, tension and agitation. It is available in bottles of fifty and 250 tablets, each containing 10, 25, 50 or 100 mgm.

A Glove for Massage. — Available in men's, ladies' and children's sizes, Vita-Gluvs, the makers of which are Cosmeticique Vigdor (London), Ltd., 40 Lyon Street, London, N.1, are offered for self massage of the skin, using soap to cleanse and provide lubrication. The gloves, of string, are intended for use in a system of daily washing of the whole body in tap water without immersion. The pack is a carton with diamond-shaped "window" opening.

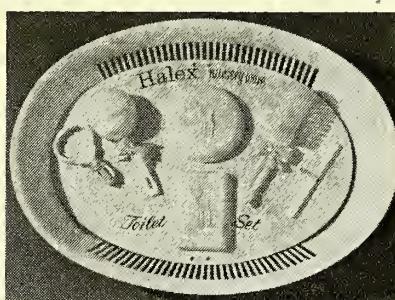


"LUXURY" HAIRBRUSH: In real ebony or rosewood, the ladies' hairbrush illustrated (No. 2106) is pure bristle, and each hand-finished brush is in a drop-front gift box. The makers are Spa Brushes, Ltd., Chesham, Bucks.

Bubble Bath. — The Rosedale bubble bath, in sachet, is described by the manufacturers, Rosedale Products, Ltd., Birbeck Road, London, E.8, as "the bubbliest."

For Men to Try. — To penetrate the barriers of male resistance, Elizabeth Arden, Ltd., 76 Grosvenor Street, London, W.1, have introduced for a limited period, ending April 28, a trial size after-shave lotion. It is a replica of the standard pack and contains enough for two weeks' use.

Baby's Layette Set. — A baby's layette set comprising a polythene basket (does not chip or break) fitted



out with six basic toilet items is offered by the Halex division of the British Xylonite Co., Ltd., Highams Park, London, E.4. When the fittings have been taken out the basket is ideal for storing nappies. The set is in white, pink or blue. The basket is available separately.

A New Hair Roller. — Called the "Clip-on roll," a new hair roller that needs no grips or pins for fixing has been introduced into the range offered by Newey Brothers, Ltd., Breamley Street, Summer Lane, Birmingham, 19. The roll is made of a light basket-weave plastic with a "window" inset, which allows air to circulate freely to speed up hair drying. It is available in pink, blue and brown, four rollers to a card.

Cream Lotion for the Face. — Under

the title "2-minute Magic," Dorothy Gray, Ltd., Kingston Road, Raynes Park, London, S.W.20, have launched a "super creamy lotion" that cleanses, tones and stimulates the skin. "2-minute Magic" is stated to have "a special ingredient that gives the skin a refreshing tingle that makes it feel alive." The light-weight pack holds 4 oz.

A "Fourth Dimension" in Razor Blades. — After five years of research and development, Gillette Industries, Ltd., Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, are marketing in Britain, as "Blue Gillette Extra," a "revolutionary" new blade that "sets an entirely new standard of wet shaving." The new blade is produced by a process whose secret is not disclosed, but for which patents are pending. The principle behind it, that of giving to the cutting surface a special finish, adds a fourth factor to the three (minimum tip radius, narrow wedge angle and hard edge) that hitherto have been regarded as the sole criteria of perfection in a razor blade. The effect, it is claimed, is to eliminate nerve sensation caused by bending of the bristles under pressure (the new blade cutting so easily that the "bend" is negligible), and for the same reason to give a closer shave because the resultant cut is almost at right angles to the skin surface. The blades are available in packet of five and "dispenser" of ten, each sent out mounted on display cards from which they are removed on sale. Stickers for counter cases, windows and mirrors; and a banner, as well as a complete window display, are available, and the blade is being heavily advertised (at a cost of £200,000) during 1960. The campaign begins on May 19 and takes in the national and provincial Press and television from all I.T.V. stations. Under a sampling operation shortly to commence, single-blade cards are being handed to adults in 1½ million homes in I.T.V. areas. The "Blue Gillette Extra" are at a premium price over existing Gillette blades, which continue to be available.



Left: "Blue Gillette Extra" blades as packed on display card to stand or hang. Right: complete window display that is available to retailers.

A CAMPAIGN FOR FRENCH PERFUMES

Fifteen manufacturers in a combined effort

FIFTEEN French perfumers have combined in an endeavour to make the women of Britain more French-perfume conscious. In France, they point out, practically every woman wears perfume. In America, 82 per cent. of women between the age of sixteen and forty use a fragrance of one kind or another. In Britain, only about 20 per cent. in that age group are said to wear perfume regularly. At a reception in London on March 24, at which the French Ambassador and members of his staff were present, the French actress Miss Leslie Caron was presented with a coffret containing the perfumes of the fifteen. On show at the reception was a canister of tuberose absolute said to represent in value £1,500,000 of manufactured perfumes, and conveyed from the airport to central London by armoured car. The campaign, which involves window displays throughout the country, runs con-

mist (ready May 1). Its pink flask contains a blend of essential oils with aerosol medium. "Creamy skin perfume," first introduced by Coty, "captures and holds" the fragrance of the Coty perfumes in a creamy base.

PARFUMS LE GALION (sole United Kingdom distributors: R. T. R. Mallynn, Ltd., 1 Milk Street, London, E.C.2), are concentrating principally on *Sorilige* in popular-priced pack.

New from GUERLAIN, LTD., 14 Grafton Street, London, W.1, is *Creme Hydratante*, a rose-tinted moisturising body cream perfumed to match the Guerlain perfumes (*Mitsouko*, *Vol de Nuit*, *l'Heure Bleue*, No. 90, *Ode*).

THE HOUSE OF HOUBIGANT, 19 Faubourg Saint Honore, Paris, offer a "latest handbag luxury" diffuser in the three Houbigant perfumes *Flatterie*, *Chantilly* and *Quelque Fleurs*. The diffuser automatically shuts off after each pressure of the thumb.

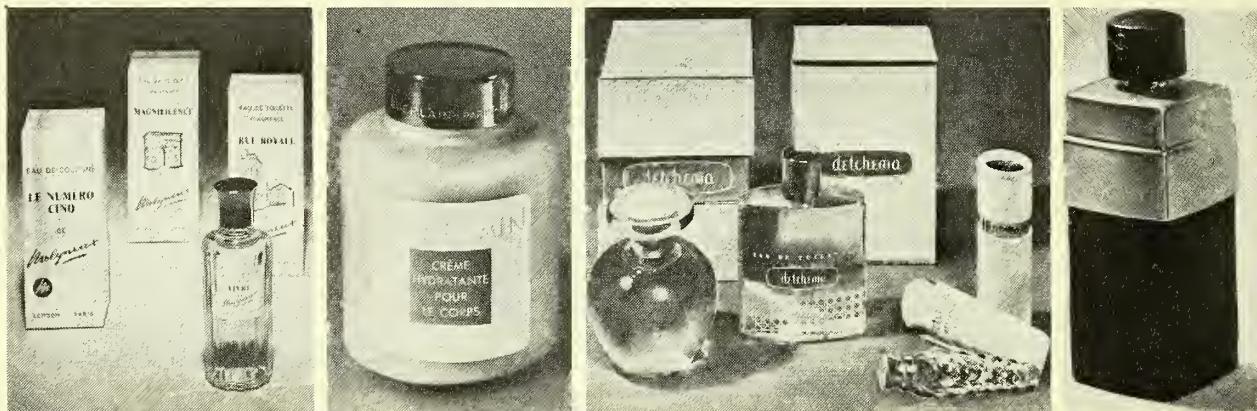
aires: E. G. Perrot & Co., Ltd., 62 Grosvenor Street, London, W.1), offer *Crepe de Chine*, the "silky fragrance."

MOLYNEUX ET CIE (DESIGNS AND PERFUMES), LTD., 63 Grosvenor Street, London, W.1, are making available new "Italiens" lipsticks in twenty-one Italian colours perfumed with *Le Numero Cinq* perfume; Bronzine new suntan cosmetic; *Le Numero Cinq* bath oil; and 1-oz. size bottles of *Le Chic*, *Vivre* and *Rue Royale* perfumes.

PATOU, Paris, offers "Joy," the "costliest perfume in the world."

REVLON (distributors: Revlon International Corporation, 86 Brook Street, London, W.1) are introducing their newest perfume *Dechema* (the name is from an ancient Tibetan myth) compounded of jasmin and Bulgarian rose.

WORTH PERFUMES, LTD., 62 Grosvenor Street, London, W.1, feature *Dans la Nuit*, *Je Reviens*, *Vers Toi*, *Imprudence* and *Requête* perfumes in bottles designed by the master glass-maker Lalique.



Left to right: Three perfumes of Molyneux et Cie (Designs and Perfumes, Ltd.); *Le Numero Cinq*, *Magnificence* and *Rue Royale*. The new *Creme Hydratante* of Guerlain, Ltd. Products in Revillon's new *Detchema* series. A new member of the Chanel No. 5 series: spray Cologne.

currently with a "French Season" (April 25 to May 28). The manufacturers who have joined in the campaign are the houses of Caron, Chanel, Coty, Le Galion, Guerlain, Houbigant, Lancome, Lanvin, Lubin, Marquay, Millot, Molyneux, Jean Patou, Revillon and Worth. Retailers linking up with it will be displaying the perfumes in their windows with the message: "We invite you to test the leading French perfumes here!" The tests will be free and there will be no obligation to buy.

PARFUMS CARON, Paris, say that in England today their outstanding product is *Fleurs de Rocaille*, a scent "delicately evocative of the charming flowers to be found in so many English rock gardens."

CHANEL, LTD., 2 Old Bond Street, London, W.1, cite as their most famous and popular perfume Chanel No. 5: "a light floral sophisticated perfume with an aldehydic top note." A new companion product is Chanel No. 5 spray Cologne (on sale from May 1) containing 800 metered sprays in each jet enamel and gold trimmed case.

COTY (ENGLAND), LTD., 3 Stratford Place, London, W.1, draw special attention to their *Muguet des Bois* perfume

LANCOME (ENGLAND), LTD., 14 Grosvenor Street, W.1, claim as "internationally recognised masterpieces" their *Magie*, *Tresor*, *Envol* and *Fleches d'Or*.

LANVIN PARFUMS, LTD., 53 Dorset Street, London, W.1, are featuring *Arpege*, an "arpeggio" of delicate aromas including jasmin, Bulgarian rose, camellia, and wild lily of the valley; *Rumeur* ("rare flowers beautifully blended"); *My Sin* (for the "debutante"); *Pretexete* (a combination of the fragrance of rose and jasmin); and *Scandal* (Russian leather and sandalwood).

LUBIN (agents in Britain Abbey Parfumerie, Ltd., 7 Oxford Circus Avenue, London, W.1), claim their *parfum de toilette* (see C. & D., March 19, p. 307), as "the most important development in perfumery in this century."

MARQUAY, Paris (distributors: Edwards Harlene, Ltd., 58 Gough Street, London, W.C.1), boast three "great fragrances": *Coup de Feu*, *l'Elu* and *Prince Douka*, and have created this year, for Britain, the new "bride" and "bridesmaid" packs (½-oz. to 2-oz. cut bottles in satin-lined evening bags of gold or silver lame) of *l'Elu*.

F. MILLOT, Paris (sole concession-

MANUFACTURERS' ACTIVITIES

To Mark a Centenary.—Founded in 1860, Laughton & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham, have made their current catalogue of Stratton compacts a centenary number. Its die-stamped cover is made from a material that had not been made or printed on previously, and the interior is in four colours and black.



A Consumer Research.—On behalf of Lincoln Chemicals, Ltd., a nationwide consumer research was recently carried out on Linc-o-lin hand cream. It showed that 75 per cent. of users were married women, of whom 50 per cent. do their own washing and housework as a full-time occupation. Users in occupations necessitating their hands being on show (nurses, demonstrators, etc.) numbered 14 per cent.; 6 per cent. had jobs involving particularly hard wear and tear on the hands (welding, bricklaying, factory and printing work using surgical and other spirits, etc.). Half the users volunteered that the product had made their hands smoother.

IN PARLIAMENT

BY A MEMBER OF THE PRESS GALLERY, HOUSE OF COMMONS

MR. JOHN MORRISON asked the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food what precautions his pest officers took to protect their stores of strichnine from theft; and under what precautions they issued it.

MR. J. B. GODBER (Joint Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture) in a written reply on March 23 stated that not more than 4 oz. of strichnine was held in stock, and normally not more than a quarter of an ounce was issued to an employee, although exceptionally, with the authority of a senior officer, up to 1 oz. might be issued. The strichnine was issued to operators in screw-capped glass jars clearly labelled strichnine and poison, and was kept by them in a locked box.

Dental Decay

The chief cause of dental decay in children was the large quantities of sweets and biscuits munched between meals. Moreover the provision of mugs and tooth-brushes to schoolchildren, as suggested by LORD TEVIOT, would have little purpose without supervision of their use and that would inflict a serious problem of organisation upon teachers, said LORD ST. OSWALD in a reply on March 24. The Government considered that both the provision of equipment and supervision were more properly, more conveniently and more effectively, left as a parental responsibility.

Cabinet Rank

DR. BARNET STROSS asked the Prime Minister, on March 24, whether, in view of the importance of the National Health Service to the nation and the admiration and interest shown in it by many other countries, he would add the Minister of Health to those who served in the Cabinet. MR. MACMILLAN (Prime Minister) said it was not possible to include in the Cabinet all Ministers in charge of departments, but it should not be inferred that the Government underrated the importance of the matters for which Ministers outside the Cabinet are responsible.

Accidents in the Home

Of 7,001 deaths from accidents in the home and in residential institutions during the year beginning March 1, 1959, 235 were caused by accidental poisoning by solid and liquid substances, and 888 by accidental poisoning by gases and vapours. Those details were given by MR. R. A. BUTLER (Home Secretary), on March 24, in a written reply to CAPTAIN L. ORR.

A Tax on Advertising?

MR. A. LEWIS asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer if he would state the estimated return to the Treasury if an advertising tax were introduced on all moneys spent on advertising on the following basis, namely 5 per cent. on all amounts up to the first £500 a year, 10 per cent. on amounts from £501 to £1,000 a year, 20 per cent from £1,001 to £2,000 a year and 75 per cent. on all amounts above £2,000 per annum. In a written reply on March 25, MR. A.

BARBER (Economic Secretary, Treasury) stated the information on which to make such an estimate was not available and it could not be obtained without a disproportionate expenditure of time and effort.

Purchase Tax

MR. G. D. N. NABARRO asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer on March 22 whether he was aware that payment of purchase tax was waived by Customs and Excise in respect of certain surgical appliances when a medical prescription was produced, whereas components for repair of surgical appliances previously sold without purchase tax had in certain cases been taxed at various rates; by what statutory authority that was done, and whether he would end forthwith such discriminatory practices.

MR. HEATHCOAT AMORY (Chancellor of the Exchequer) said he was aware of the facts stated in the first part of the question, but perhaps the questioner would send him particulars of the cases he had in mind in the subsequent parts.

Price Maintenance Inquiry

MR. GRESHAM COOKE asked the President of the Board of Trade in what way the new inquiry into resale price maintenance would differ from the inquiries already made during recent years, such as those of the Lloyd Jacob Committee and the Monopolies Commission; and whether the report of the new inquiry would be made public before any action was decided upon. In a written reply on March 29, the PRESIDENT (Mr. R. Maudling) stated that he intended to elicit the facts, particularly in relation to the extent and effects of individual resale price maintenance as at present practised. The inquiry would be confidential.

COMPANY NEWS

Previous year's figures in parentheses

DAMANCY & CO., LTD.—Dr. W. E. Willmott, F.R.I.C., has been appointed director of research.

ASCOTTS, LTD.—Messrs. Michael Small, M.P.S., and David Spier, M.P.S., have resigned from the board of the company and its subsidiaries.

POTTER & CLARKE, LTD.—Ordinary dividend for 1959 is 25 per cent. (20 per cent.). Profits for the year rose to £19,741 from £16,666 in 1958, before tax of £456 (£489).

JOSEPH CROSFIELD & SONS, LTD.—Net profit 1959, £1,165,203 (£887,793) and Ordinary dividend £1,024,807 (£750,000). Fixed assets £4,584,970 (£4,507,345). Net current assets £5,597,110 (£6,068,145). Commitments £228,000.

UNITED GLASS, LTD.—Two divisions, one in England and one in Scotland, have been formed by the company. Divisional managing director of the English division is Mr. A. S. Railton and of the Scottish division, Mr. P. Jones. Mr. F. T. Knight and Mr. H. T. A. Hastie have been appoin-

ted directors of the Alloa Glass Work Co., Ltd.

P. P. PAYNE & SONS, LTD.—A final dividend on the Ordinary shares of 15 per cent. is recommended, making a total distribution of 25 per cent. for the fifteen months ended December 31, 1959 (20 per cent. for twelve months). Group net profit after all charges including taxation, £111,782 (£36,180); United Kingdom taxation, £76,750 (£46,364).

CAMBRIDGE INSTRUMENT CO., LTD.—Dividend rate for 1960 is expected to be no less than in 1959 according to the chairman (Dr. P. Dunsheath). The strengthening of the sales organisation has already yielded valuable results in securing and processing the increased volume of orders. Profitability in 1959 compared with 1958, has been maintained.

BEECHAM GROUP, LTD.—Mr. E. C. Clayton has joined the board as director and secretary; Mr. F. S. Lomax has joined the board of Beecham Research Laboratories, Ltd., as export director. (Until recently Mr. Lomax was managing director of the group's subsidiary in Dublin.) Mr. K. A. B. Moore has been appointed administrative director of Beecham Pharmaceuticals, Ltd. Mr. Moore was formerly secretary of County Laboratories, Ltd.

SMITH & NEPHEW ASSOCIATED COMPANIES, LTD.—Group net profit for the year ended January 2 rose to £1,158,522 (from £985,404), after charging tax of £906,506 (£927,003), and non-recurring items of £84,982 (£36,755), etc. Minority interests take £28,970 (£14,217). Amount of group profit attributable to members of the holding company was £1,129,552 (£971,187). Ordinary dividend is raised to eightpence-halfpenny a 4s. share (from sevenpence-halfpenny a share) and a one-for-two scrip issue is being made.

EVANS MEDICAL, LTD.—Group net profits for 1959 amounted to £240,188 (against £188,768) after tax of £162,400 (£142,573). Figures for the Brazilian subsidiary have not been consolidated. Final Ordinary dividend is fourpence-halfpenny a 5s. unit as against a forecast of threepence-halfpenny a unit on the capital as increased by a three-for-ten "rights" issue. An interim twopence-halfpenny a unit was paid on capital prior to the "rights" issue but after a one-for-three scrip issue. For the previous year a total dividend of 7½ per cent. on the smaller capital was augmented by a special tax-free distribution of twopence from capital reserves.

G. D. SEARLE & CO.—The American company, according to its annual report, is to expand chemical manufacturing facilities in Mexico City, in Buenos Aires and in High Wycombe and additional investments are planned. The company believes that steps taken in 1959 and those planned for 1960 "will considerably strengthen overseas sales and profits in future years. Our most immediate concern for 1960 will be the expansion of activities in several countries of Europe." Pharmaceutical sales last year improved

in almost all foreign markets, Mr. John G. Searle (president), declared, with business in Canada and England showing particularly encouraging growth.

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, LTD. — Group sales in 1959 were valued at £509 millions (£463 millions). After providing £33·14 millions (£29·58 millions) for depreciation and £7·1 millions (£5·4 millions) employees' profit-sharing bonus group income rose by £28·61 millions to £73·12 millions. After tax, less over-provisions, the group net profit was £41·58 millions (£23·85 millions). Net income of the parent company is £33·86 millions (£17·63 millions) of which £3 millions (same) goes to capital reserve and £12·35 millions (£2·75 millions) to general revenue reserve. The f.o.b. of the company's exports from the United Kingdom in 1959 was £87·5 millions (£73·8 millions). Total dividend is 11½ per cent. (8 per cent.).

New Companies

P.C.=Private Company; R.O.=Registered Office

D. J. PATERSON (CHEMISTS), LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £1,000. To carry on the business of manufacturing and general chemists, etc. Directors: David J. Paterson, M.P.S., and Ellen E. Paterson. R.O.: 135 Rochester Way, London, S.E.3.

MASON & SON (CHEMISTS), LTD. (P.C.). Capital £2,000. To acquire the business of a chemist and wholesale tobacconist carried on by Albert Mason at Whitwick, Leics. Subscribers: Albert Mason, M.P.S., Ethel Mason and Colin Mason, M.P.S. The first directors are to be appointed by the subscribers. R.O.: 6 Silver Street, Whitwick, Leics.

BUSINESS CHANGES

THE telephone number of T. J. Smith & Nephew, Ltd., Neptune Street, Hull, has been changed to Hull 25181.

CLAFLIN CHEMICAL, LTD., are removing to Petrofina House, 75 York Road, London, S.E.1, on April 19.

MASON & SONS (CHEMISTS), LTD., have opened a pharmacy at 97 Belvoir Road, Coalville, Leics.

BENWALL PHARMACIES, LTD., have taken over the pharmacy of H. W. Plews, 14 Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2.

VIMEC EQUIPMENT, LTD., and **LOCKERS (ENGINEERS), LTD.**, have been incorporated into a new company: Locker Industries, Ltd., Church Street, Warrington, Lancs.

SAVORY & MOORE, LTD., Lawrence Road, Tottenham, London, N.15, have transferred their hospital wholesale department to a separate wholly-owned subsidiary company to be called Samoore, Ltd., at the same address.

Appointments

MR. J. DOUGLAS LUNAN, of George Lunan, chemist, 20 Queensferry Street, Edinburgh, is assuming Mr. C. G. Drummond as partner on April 1.

ARMOUR PHARMACEUTICAL CO., LTD., Hampden Park, Eastbourne, Sussex, have appointed Mr. H. H. Lever, M.P.S., their representative for South-west and South-east London.

DISTILLERS CO. (BIOCHEMICALS), LTD., London, S.W.19, have promoted three of their representatives to regional managers in the following areas: Wales and the West Country, Mr. D. Davis, B.Pharm., F.P.S.; Lancashire and the North-west, Mr. L. W. Goulding, M.P.S.; Scotland, Mr. T. H. Hughes, M.P.S. The following four representatives have been promoted to senior representatives: Mr. W. Cumming, M.P.S., South-west London; Mr. J. G. MacDonald, North Staffordshire, East Cheshire; Mr. R. G. Medland, M.P.S., Devon, Cornwall, North Somerset; Mr. W. M. Rennie, M.P.S., Renfrewshire and parts of Glasgow.

PERSONALITIES

MR. W. ROLLO NORMAN, who is vice-chairman of Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., is to be sheriff of Leicestershire for the year.

MR. F. T. WAINWRIGHT, M.P.S., Market Street, Eastleigh, Hants, has been appointed a justice of peace for the county of Hampshire, to serve in the Eastleigh division.

COUNCILLOR G. G. HAMMOND, M.P.S. (managing director, Bradley & Bliss, Ltd.), King's Road, Reading, has been elected honorary treasurer of the Reading chamber of commerce.

MR. R. H. MILES, M.P.S., has retired from his position at Beetham & Clark, chemists, New Street, Painswick, Glos., after twenty-two years but will continue to live in Painswick and intends to take up appointments as locum in the district. [Corrected note.]

MR. G. H. YOUNG (managing director of McClure, Young & Co., Ltd.), who recently returned from New Zealand, has had to relinquish his duties for the time being because of ill health. He is at present undergoing treatment at Harefield Hospital.

MR. ALLEN ALDINGTON (a member of the Pharmaceutical Society's Council and of the London Pharmaceutical Committee) has been appointed vice-chairman of the London Executive Council for the year 1960-61.

MR. COLIN MASON, M.P.S., who is in charge of the newly opened pharmacy of Mason & Son (Chemists), Ltd. (see col. 1), must be one of the few pharmacists to have played Rugby football for the Royal Navy at Twickenham (he won his cap in 1958). Mr. Mason has been captain of the Leicestershire team during the present series. His wife, also a pharmacist, is working in the pharmacy with him, and his father, Mr. A. Mason, has a pharmacy at 6 Silver Street, Whitwick, Leics.

MR. J. R. K. PATERSON, lecturer in clinical radiotherapy at Manchester University, has been accorded the status of Professor of Radiotherapeutics. Mr. Paterson serves on international committees on the treatment of cancer by radiotherapy. He is also the author of a book upon the treatment of malignant disease by radium and x-rays. His work as director of radiotherapy at the Christie hospital and Holt Radium Institute, Manchester, will not be affected by the appointment.

DEATHS

ASKEW.—On March 17, Miss Mary Beatrice Askew, M.P.S., 8 Boonwell Grove, Barrow-in-Furness, Lancs, aged fifty-one.

BRAZIER.—On March 6, Mr. Wilfred Newton Brazier, F.P.S., 29 South Avenue, Stourbridge, Worcs. Mr. Brazier qualified during 1902.

DAVIES.—On March 15, Mr. George Emmerson Davies, M.P.S., Y Letty, Danygraig Avenue, Newton, Porthcawl, Glam. Mr. Davies qualified during 1920.

ENGLAND.—On February 15, Mr. Thomas England, M.P.S., 59 Marine Parade, Clacton-on-Sea. Mr. England qualified in 1899. Mr. D. H. R. Moody writes:—Mr. England was well known in Romford where he lived for over fifty years. He served as secretary of the local branch of the Pharmaceutical Society for some years. Educated at Scarborough Grammar School he was also well known in Yorkshire pharmaceutical circles. Mr. England was an enthusiastic worker, as well as benefactor, of many societies and charities, of which the Young Men's Christian Association at Romford took pride of place. He was chairman of Romford Urban District Council during 1921-22, a founder-member of Romford Rotary Club and president of the Romford Y.M.C.A. A staunch Methodist, he served his church on various major committees. His death is a great loss to the community for he was often "the anonymous donor" of sums that brought to fruition many charitable plans.

HUGHES.—On February 11, Mr. Thomas Edward Hughes, M.P.S., Rhydclonen, Clwyd Avenue, Prestatyn, Flints. Mr. Hughes qualified during 1900.

MCLEAN.—On March 16, Mr. Hugh Victor Clarence McLean, M.P.S., c/o Timothy Whites & Taylors, Ltd., 17 Church Street, Weybridge. Mr. McLean qualified in 1955.

MILLS.—Recently, Mr. Frederick Charles Mills, M.P.S., 38 Caesar's Walk, Mitcham, Surrey, aged eighty-five.

PRITCHARD.—On March 9, Mr. William Elias Pritchard, M.P.S., The Pharmacy, Town Hall Buildings, Prestatyn, Flints, aged seventy-seven.

RYAN.—Recently, Mr. Philip Ryan, M.P.S.I., Boyle, co. Roscommon. A native of Crockagh, co. Tipperary, Mr. Ryan served his apprenticeship in Limerick and qualified in 1910, commencing practice in Boyle in 1916. His son, Mr. Patrick J. Ryan, and one of his four daughters (Mrs. Nell Lynch) are pharmacists.

WILLIAMS.—On March 25, Mr. Joseph Henry Williams, M.P.S., 31 Muckleburgh Hill, Herne Bay, Kent. Mr. Williams qualified in 1906. He had a business in Norwood which he sold around 1938. For about ten years he assisted Gordon Brace, Ltd., Herne Bay, and later helped local pharmacists by acting as a locum until 1956 when his wife became an invalid and he then devoted all his time to nursing her until she died last year.

Correspondence

Letters when received must bear the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication. The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views expressed.

Metric System

SIR.—In your report (*C. & D.*, March 26, p. 338) of a meeting in Edinburgh at which the immediate or gradual introduction of the metric system was the subject of debate, the following appears: "Mr. C. G. Drummond quoted 'If it is necessary to have a change, by all means let it be at once, to the best system that can be adapted; and the metric system is acknowledged by all to be the simplest and best.'" The point is missed by the omission of the date of that quotation, which was 1859. Other quotations, urging the early introduction of the metric system, were dated 1896, 1898, 1914, 1932 and 1957 respectively. The purpose of the quotations and the dates was to illustrate that the policy of gradualness has been given a fair chance over a period of 100 years.

C. G. DRUMMOND,
Edinburgh, 8

A Ringside View of the Retail

SIR.—The letter from "Patrix" published in your issue of March 19 (p. 311) expresses the increasingly popular view that there should be a special, and presumably lower, qualification for retail pharmacists to overcome the present shortage and low level of entry to the profession. It takes no account of the possibility that the faults may lie not so much in any existing or proposed course of study as in so-called retail pharmacy itself. By delegating one of their most important professional functions to a horde of unqualified dispensing assistants, overworking themselves with dealings in cameras, cosmetics, cutlery, et cetera, pharmacists have risked losing the right to claim that their dispensing services are worthy of a not unreasonable salary. "Chemist contractors" can never submit an honest claim for increased remuneration from the State when a large part of their services is rendered by unqualified labour, nor can they honestly complain of overwork in their profession when much of their actual work bears no relation to that profession. If pharmacy had insisted on reverting to its proper function at the inception of the National Health Service, instead of staying in the equivocal position into which it had sunk, it might then have returned to an honoured place among the professions, and would not have become the occasional subject of vituperation in the Press. So long as pharmacists make a profit out of a single preparation that is stocked for the sake of trade and not for its intrinsic merits, so long as they make a profit out of the drugs which they dispense, so long will they remain the butt of ill-natured criticism, since at the moment every "retail" pharmacist has a vested interest in every epidemic. Is the art of dispensing merely that of a skilled mechanic, to be paid for on a piece-work system? Should the incomes of dispensing pharmacists be in any way dependent upon

the extraordinary variable prescribing habits of doctors? Is it not farcical that, under a State system, there should be places where there is an acknowledged public need for a dispensing service but where no pharmacist would open a shop because of the uncertain business potential? Or that pharmacists must behave like professional gentlemen and not advertise their dispensing services but may with impunity keep open shop beyond the normal hour every night and indulge in all sorts of other pleasant tricks to filch trade (and prescriptions) from one another? I suggest that, if the prospective student of pharmacy could anticipate that he would in fact practise pharmacy and not be faced with the likely alternatives of an underpaid post in a hospital or of having to cut his brother's financial throat in self-defence by the exercise of business cunning in the selling of trumpery trifles, the number and quality of students might no longer be too low, nor would the length and technicality of the qualifying course be called in question. I should mention that I write as the unqualified husband of a retail chemist trader.

DAVID J. JORDAN,
Bristol, 8

"Cut-price" Wholesaling

SIR.—A few comments on your article "Wholesaling Trends" (*C. & D.*, March 26, p. 343). The new type of wholesaler mentioned certainly gave quick service for a limited range of products. Next stage—the older comprehensive wholesalers had to increase their services for all lines to hold their position. Now, some manufacturers, especially some of those of recent growth in this country, are endeavouring to force the sales of their products by offering retailers terms comparable to those offered to wholesalers, or in some cases, with the inclusion of bonus goods, even better terms. In such conditions, both types of wholesalers are expected to keep and supply at short notice a full range of their lower-selling and consequently less profitable lines. Eventually, loss of turnover and gross profit can only be covered by reducing service. The "cash-and-carry" system would be even more serious. Few retail chemists buy many goods in original cases. Their main customer, the Ministry of Health, does not and could not pay cash. It is obvious that, with few exceptions, retail chemists attempting to make use of such a system would get their stocks out of balance, and could only pay cash for the goods if they took extended credit from their normal suppliers. Service and credit cannot be given at cut prices and on a reduced turnover. If such a system comes about in pharmacy, the retail chemist will inevitably have to pay for it by loss of the service he now enjoys, and probably the final result would be the extinction not only of the old general drug-trade wholesalers, but of the private chemist. That would, like other

forms of cut-price trading, deprive the general public of many services they now receive.

E. H. BUTLER & SON, LTD.,
Leicester

Profit Margins

SIR.—May I be permitted to comment on the letter of Mr. G. W. Dawson (*C. & D.*, March 19, p. 311) concerning profit margin offered by his new company from March 1. I have studied two invoices of mine of comparatively recent date and my research shows that Mr. Dawson's claims are not borne out. The details of the invoices are as follows:—

	£ s. d.
8 doz. 2/- Milk of Magnesia @ 14/11	5 19 4
2 doz. 1/8 " tablets @ 12/7	1 5 2
1 doz. 3/4 " " @ 25/2	1 5 2
Display counter less 12½%	8 9 8
Purchase tax	1 1 2½
invoice total	9 10 10

	£ s. d.
6 doz. 1/11 Andrews	4 6 0
Purchase tax	1 3 3
3 doz. 2/5 Delrosa @ 21/9..	3 5 3
	8 14 6

Net value of the two orders £18 5 4

In the above case, the discount on Andrews approximates 7½ per cent. from list price of 15s. 6d. doz. (the tax of 3/10½ per doz. charged above relates to the basic 15s. 6d. per doz.). The annual bonus on Delrosa purchases has not been taken into account. If those two orders had been invoiced at the new arrangement, the details would have been as follows:—

	£ s. d.
Phillips products as before ..	8 9 8
(new trade prices identical with former)	
Purchase tax	2 2 5
6 doz. 1/11 Andrews @ 14/9 ..	4 8 6
Purchase tax	1 2 2
3 doz. 2/- Delrosa @ 21/9 ..	3 5 3
	19 8 0
Less 5% display discount on £16 3 5	16 2
Total	18 11 10

I am, therefore, 6s. 6d. worse off under the new "streamlined" system. Could Mr. Dawson please show me where I have gone adrift in my calculations?

FRANK J. BREAN,
London, S.E.15

Tooth-brush Marketing

SIR.—You have been good enough to send me an advance sight of a leading article which you propose to publish. I enjoyed reading your article immensely, but there is another side to the question of tooth-brush marketing and I am grateful for the opportunity you have given me to comment in some detail.

1. *County Councils.* It should be

noted, for the sake of accuracy, that Staffordshire County Council requires Ministry of Health permission before implementing its plan to give tooth-brushes away. In view of the cheapness of some tooth-brushes at present available to the public, as emphasised in my letter to *The Times*, the Ministry of Health may well decide to withhold its permission on the reasonable grounds that poverty does not in fact prevent the purchase of a sixpenny tooth-brush. If my letter in any way counters the Staffordshire County Council plan to give tooth-brushes away, it has surely been of some service to chemists' trade as a whole, and not the reverse.

2. *Chain Stores.* In my letter I mentioned only known facts. The sixpenny tooth-brush wrapped in transparent tissue is clean, serviceable, British, nylon and unadvertised. If there were no British tooth-brush at this low consumer's price the chain stores could easily buy a variety of Hong Kong made tooth-brushes to sell possibly at even lower prices. Would that be in the retail chemists' interests? Your article asks who makes the sixpenny brush? My company's subsidiary, John Freeman & Co., make one pattern and at least two of our competitors make others. Chain stores, as you know, buy on wholesale terms and economise on all amenities to their customers. Shopping at a chain store is not to everyone's taste. It is undeniable, however, that they do sell at low prices. Many people, nevertheless, prefer the personal attention which they can expect in a chemist's shop and they are prepared to pay rather more for the satisfaction of having the guaranteed quality of branded advertised merchandise. In a prosperous community of 50 millions, we have more than ample room for both methods of distribution. One is cheaper, the other is pleasanter. Both are in demand, as are stalls and galleries at the theatre. Mrs. Wilkinson's letter in *The Times* implied that the proposed fourpenny tooth-brush and the chemist's 1s. 6d. tooth-brush were identical in all respects. My letter drew attention to some of the differences. Advertising and distributor's profit are only two points of difference out of many. Packaging is also mentioned in my letter and is most important. A good tooth-brush tube today costs the tooth-brush manufacturer about twopence halfpenny — say, sixpence at consumer value, allowing profit to manufacturer, wholesaler and retailer. Furthermore, the chemist offers a quality of product that is not equalled in the chain-store non-proprietary articles. I described the sixpenny tooth-brush as clean, nylon and serviceable, which it is. That description is surely faint praise indeed, and cannot jeopardise the sale of superior merchandise.

3. *Chemists and a Sixpenny Tooth-brush.* Your leader asks, "Is it, too, offered to retail chemists for resale?" and adds "Surely chemists would be willing to stock it if there were a reasonable profit margin." The answer is that my company offers one gross of unbranded tooth-brushes at 35s. 6d. The chemist could retail that brush at fourpence halfpenny and earn his full normal margin. In this company, how-

ever, we have experienced no demand from chemists for tooth-brushes yielding so small a monetary profit.

4. *The 4s. 6d. Tooth-brush.* Let us not be too surprised by the wide difference between sixpence and 4s. 6d. The Spa Bristle Number One may be nine times the price of the cheapest British tooth-brush on the market. The Rolls Royce is nine to ten times the price of the cheapest British motor car. Each, in its own class, represents value.

5. *Advertising and Display.* Of course a chemist demands both, yet your leader describes, I think unfairly, my statement as "wide of the mark." Advertising can certainly benefit the manufacturer also. I never said it didn't. On the other hand, advertising sometimes fails. It is the manufacturer who takes the risk and bears the cost alone. His customer, the chemist, may benefit but cannot lose. You speak of the 4s. 6d. tooth-brush made by my company as heavily advertised. I must thank you for this, as Spa advertising is still considerably less than we intend it to be in the future.

I regret that it has been necessary to write to you at this great length and I

admire your fairmindedness in publishing this reply to your own leading article.

D. A. FREEMAN,
Chesham, Bucks

Royal Jelly

SIR.—The lengthy letters by Messrs. Tom Hobson and Ernest Lindsay commenting on our consumer report on Queen-Bee jelly (*Which?*, March 1960) do not produce any evidence that would dispose of our conclusions which were: "There is no evidence, either theoretical, or from published practical tests, that any of the existing preparations of royal jelly produce any effect other than can be easily achieved with any other expensive material which the customer believes will do him good. In our opinion, royal jelly can be added to the long list of magic substances which, since the beginning of history, human beings have persuaded themselves will make them younger, healthier and more beautiful."

C. F. BROOK, *Director,*
Consumers' Association,
London, W.C.1

MANAGEMENT AND BUSINESS STUDIES

Radical changes proposed in present educational schemes

RADICAL changes are to be made in the present schemes of management studies and commerce. Details announced on March 28 by Sir David Eccles (Minister of Education) in a circular to local education authorities, show that there are to be a new diploma in management studies, an advisory council on management education, and two new "National Certificates in Business Studies."

The changes, which have been agreed with the British Institute of Management and the other bodies concerned, are based largely on the Report of a Working Party which is published with the circular.

Explaining to the Press the main points of the circular, the Minister said that, because of the educational and economic needs of the country, he was convinced that there must be a major advance in management education and that it could only be achieved by developing post-graduate courses and research in management comparable with the striking advances in technological subjects made by the colleges of advanced technology and major technical colleges. So far, however, there was no adequate provision of extended courses of a more advanced kind suitable for men and women who were already professionally qualified. There were also relatively few colleges with a nucleus of full-time staff able to develop those courses and to engage in research.

The new diploma would be awarded, not before the age of twenty-six, to students who had completed a course of full-time study (up to one year) or part-time (three years), or a mixture of the two. The Minister hoped in particular that full-time residential courses would be developed.

A new advisory council on education for management was to be appointed by the Minister of Education, Secre-

tary of State for Scotland and the Minister of Education for Northern Ireland, to "keep under review the provision for management education in the technical colleges, to maintain contact with other bodies providing management education and to be available to give advice to these other bodies on request."

The introduction of two new national certificates in business studies — one at higher level and one at ordinary level — would provide a base for the growth of part-time courses. The Minister hoped that the new certificates, with their new names and broader scope, would establish themselves both as valid qualifications in their own right for many of those engaged on the commercial side of industrial firms and in the business world, and also provide an avenue to the highest qualifications in the commercial field. The changes were significant not only in themselves but as a prelude to later and bigger developments.

EXPANSION PLANS

JOSEPH CROSFIELD & SONS, LTD, state that the first stage of a factory rebuilding programme, aimed at modernising and extending the chemical plants in an entirely new building, is now complete at a cost of £1,175,000. Operations in the new building commenced in July 1959 and plant is running smoothly and efficiently. The second stage, involving erection of a new technical centre, is well advanced and is expected to be ready for occupation towards the end of 1960. By December 31, 1959, almost £209,000 had been spent on the project out of a total estimated cost of £656,000. The third stage (erection of a new soapery embodying the latest techniques in soap-making, including automatically controlled continuous processing) has reached the design stage.



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For Retailer, Wholesaler and Manufacturer

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Tooth-brushes and their Prices

A PROBLEM that is becoming more acute for retailers is the provision by local councils and other bodies of items normally purchased by the user or consumer from a shop. One recent example is of special concern to chemists. Staffordshire county council decided on February 28 (see *C. & D.*, January 30, p. 107) to provide, subject to the approval of the Ministry of Health, tooth-brushes free of charge for children in need of them. A survey had shown that only 7,000 of 15,000 schoolchildren in the county had tooth-brushes, and that many of the brushes in use were in poor condition. The county council had apparently been informed that the cost per brush would be fourpence, a figure that prompted a letter published in *The Times* on March 5. The writer of the letter asked: "If the cost of a brush works out at fourpence, as the Staffordshire survey claims, it would be interesting to know why they cannot be purchased at the chemist's for less than 1s. 6d.?" To that letter Mr. D. A. Freeman (managing director, Spa Brushes, Ltd.) made what we can only describe as a most surprising reply, published in *The Times* on March 10. He wrote:

"I sympathise with Mrs. Wilkinson. . . . A tooth-brush manufacturer supplying a Government or local government department normally packs in bulk to save the cost of tubes and printed cartons. A Government department requires of the manufacturer neither advertising nor display, since it buys for itself, not for resale. A retail chemist, on the other hand, trades at a profit and demands both advertising and display to help him. The expenditure of these aids to selling is recovered in the price the public pays. There are more economical methods of distribution, and Mrs. Wilkinson may like to know that she can buy a serviceable, clean, unadvertised, British-made nylon tooth-brush from a chain store for sixpence."

It would perhaps be pertinent to ask who makes that "clean, unadvertised, British-made nylon tooth-brush"? Is it, too, offered to retail chemists for resale? Surely chemists would be only too willing to stock it, if there were a reasonable profit margin. Without doubt it would have a ready sale, particularly in comparison with a recently introduced and heavily advertised quality brush that retails at 4s. 6d. The demand for the lower-priced brush is surely going to influence the chemist in his display, irrespective of the advertising support. Mr. Freeman's further assertion that chemists demand both advertising and display to help them seems a little wide of the mark. Those aids are as much to the advantage of the manufacturer as of the retailer and no amount of advertising, probably, would enable the chemist to sell to a customer at 1s. 6d. an article he could get through a local authority for fourpence.

To say that Mr. Freeman's letter was injudicious is to put things mildly. For one whose company seeks the support of chemists in the sale of its products, Mr. Freeman has an apparently misguided sense of how to make friends and influence people.

It will be noticed that in the House of Lords (see p. 367), it was recently stated that the Government considers that the provision of tooth-brushes for children should be a parental responsibility rather than that of a local authority,

Overseas Trade in February

UNITED Kingdom exports of drugs, medicines and medicinal preparations during February were valued at £3.71 millions, against £3.81 millions in January and £3.07 millions in February 1958. It was the third successive month in which the value was well above the 1959 monthly average of £3.34 millions.

Australia's purchases during February at £386,650 were substantially higher than those of the next best market, Pakistan, whose shipments, at £284,657, put Nigeria (£217,126) in to third place. Shipments of goods in the same class to the Irish Republic were valued at £187,049 (against £143,012 in February 1959) and to the United States at £120,028 (£81,215). In the first two months of 1960 exports to Common Market countries

	EXPORTS	VALUE
Drugs, medicines, medicinal preparations (total)	3,713,362	
Vitamins	251,753	
Penicillin salts	124,949	
Penicillin injections	56,665	
Penicillin tablets, ointments, etc.	51,893	
Antibiotics other than penicillin	515,106	
Hormone and gland preparations	88,564	
Alkaloids	111,981	
Aspirin	88,238	
Antihistamines	62,168	
Antipaludics	76,882	
Barbiturates	56,757	
Liver extracts	22,931	
Ointments and liniments	134,688	
Insulin	59,739	
Sulphonamides	150,392	
Proprietary medicines	1,043,347	
Other medicines, unclassified	781,782	
Glycerin	24,956	
Acetone	13,554	
Citric acid	45,799	
Salicylates	14,263	
Perfumery and toilet preparations		
Lipstick, face powder, etc.	289,028	
Dentifrices	161,453	
Toilet soaps	262,909	
Synthetic detergents	478,453	
	IMPORTS	£
Vitamins	45,918	
Antibiotics	121,540	
Alkaloids	67,209	
Proprietary medicines	26,735	
Unclassified medicines	86,511	
Borax	97,889	
Iodine	74,407	
Menthol	26,590	
Essential oils		
Bergamot	14,994	
Citronella	46,327	
Clove	1,649	
Geranium	38,696	
Lavender	14,228	
Lemon	79,918	
Orange	22,594	
Peppermint	77,461	
Unclassified	275,809	

were up by about £40,000 compared with the same period of 1959.

On the import side the value of prepared medicines bought by the United Kingdom was £347,913, or about £115,000 less than in the previous month.

Total U.K. exports in February were valued at £295.8 millions, imports at £364.4 millions and re-exports at £9.4 millions. The trend of both exports and imports continues strongly upwards. Taking the period December to February 1959-60, total exports were up by 16 per cent. on the corresponding 1958-59 period. Chemicals were actually up by 18 per cent., but pharmaceuticals (possibly because of a record shipment in January 1959) showed an increase of only 10 per cent.

Agricultural Chemicals

It is welcome news that British manufacturers of agricultural chemicals have decided to publicise the essential rôle played by those chemicals in increasing, by curbing attacks by insects, pests and diseases on plant

and vegetable life, world production of foods. Losses on the farms in Britain about a decade or so ago through pests, diseases and weeds were estimated at about £140 millions a year. Today the position is obviously better by reason of improvements in the knowledge of insect habits and through the control of diseases and weeds by chemical means. Much still needs to be done, however, to provide enough food for a world which is increasing its population by 60,000 every day. Although there are no available statistics, it is estimated that United Kingdom farmers are spending £7-8 millions a year on crop protection materials, which benefit them to a tune of £70 millions in increased crops.

Much of the new business in agricultural chemicals must by-pass the rural chemist through his lack of warehouse accommodation, but where the chemist has the facilities for handling such material he should make every effort to participate in this rapidly expanding field.

PHARMACY IN JERSEY

Impressions from a six-months' stay

E. M. THORNTON, M.P.S.

JERSEY, the largest member of the Channel Islands, with a surface area of forty-five square miles, is mainly agricultural but the tourist trade has developed in step with the increase in air travel so that during the summer season its airport is the next busiest to London. The permanent population is about 50,000 and the number of registered cars about 20,000. That gives some indication of its prosperity. French patois still survives locally and sometimes the pharmacist is called upon to write directions of dispensed medicines in French. The islands were part of the Duchy of Normandy when England was conquered in 1066, and when the rest of the Duchy reverted to France, they remained loyal to England; but they kept many special laws, customs and names. Indeed before a pharmacist may practise he must first register with the royal court of Jersey where he receives his certificate (written in French), which must be displayed in his shop. The islands remain free from English taxation, and until 1928 the citizens paid no income tax. There is now an income tax of 2s. in the £, rising to 4s., making the Channel Islands a haven for wealthy business men bent on escaping the demands of the British Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The practice of pharmacy in Jersey was influenced primarily by the French and in more recent years by the British, and both have left their mark. The mighty EC10 wields no power in the island, and most of the dispensing carried out is of private prescriptions. But if Britain's National Health Service is dominant in present-day pharmacy Jersey has acquired its own. Each parish or state has its own responsibility to provide those in need with free medicine and treatment, which are paid for by parish funds (at one time called the poor law). The General Post Office also has an agreement with certain appointed pharmacies to supply its members with free medicines. For both purposes the prescriptions are priced by the pharmacy before they are returned for payment.

Hospital treatment is usually paid for by the patient, though again financial aid may be provided when required. A reciprocal agreement exists with the mainland so that the more serious cases may be sent over to come under the National Health Service, whilst on the other hand British visitors are able to obtain free treatment from the hospital and, on the payment of one shilling, to have their prescriptions dispensed at the hospital pharmacy.

St. Helier is the island's centre for commerce and shopping. Situated on St. Aubin's Bay it has an excellent harbour from which it exports the famous Jersey potatoes, tomatoes and flowers. Also here most of the pharmacies are to be found, and perhaps the most interesting are the older French shops with their large carboys and even larger drug jars displayed in their windows, whilst inside the shop the shelves hold mostly galenicals, drugs, and "patent" medicines, but no cosmetics or cameras. They are probably similar to the French provincial pharmacy, and comparable with an English pharmacy of thirty years ago. Most of the private pharmacies, however, have adapted themselves to modern trends and are very like our own provincial shops. Though private prescriptions are not as numerous as the EC10 there is a good deal of dispensing for repeat prescriptions, especially when visits to the doctor cost 7s. 6d. each time and home calls by the doctor 12s. 6d. each, it is not surprising to find more counter prescribing for the minor ills than in Britain. However, during the summer season trade is good. Large quantities of cosmetics, perfumes and sun preparations are sold, for no purchase tax is levied in Jersey and Her Majesty's Customs generously permit each visitor to import into Britain 10 oz. of toilet water of which not more than 5 oz. may be perfume. In terms of Chanel that can prove expensive for, as with all rationing, the traveller insists on taking out his full quota whatever the cost. Sunny mornings see lots of sun preparations being sold. Later in the evening the demand switches to even greater quantities of sunburn cures (most shops are open in the evening during the summer). The old-established firm of Larbalestier has attached to it a small but interesting perfume factory, at which excellent toilet waters, Colognes and perfumes are prepared according to old and secret formulas, packed and sold in the shop to the many visitors. The multiples are represented by a large modern store of Boots, Ltd., whose founder, the first Lord Trent, spent most of his retirement on the island, and gave to the people of Jersey a large and beautiful park at Millbrook.

So this is the noteworthy feature, pharmaceutically speaking, of this small island, that British and Continental pharmacy have met and mingled, together giving a wide spectrum of retail pharmacy and perhaps a living memory of private dispensing as it was in England before the EC10 made its appearance.

BRITISH NATIONAL FORMULARY 1960

Standard Edition

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(Group Chief Pharmacist, Royal Free Hospital, W.C.1)

British National Formulary, 1960

Pharmaceutical Press (jointly with the British Medical Association), 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1. 6½ x 4 in. Pp. 272. Standard edition 7s. 6d. (postage ninepence). Interleaved, 11s. 6d. (postage one shilling).

THE 1960 edition of the British National Formulary, just published, has very much the style and format of previous editions. There are, however, a large number of important alterations and the book has been extensively revised. An important innovation is the more extensive use of proprietary names for many of the preparations included, indicating that the Joint Formulary Committee appreciates that many new drugs are available only in proprietary forms. Whilst the emphasis is still placed on the use of official non-proprietary titles, the proprietary names are given in the prescribers' notes and throughout the formulary section for those drugs that are available only in a single proprietary form. Drugs having more than one proprietary name are marked with an asterisk and the proprietary names are given in an appendix. That should facilitate the use of the B.N.F. by both the prescriber and the practising pharmacist.

The notes for prescribers have been revised, and a small section on antituberculous preparations has been added. The directions regarding prescriptions for S4 poisons have been amended in accordance with the new regulations which permits the B.N.F. to state an amount to be dispensed in the absence of specific instructions by the doctor. It should be noted, however, that the Joint Formulary Committee has not stated a quantity and strength to be dispensed for all the S4 poisons included. It remains necessary for the strength and quantity to be stated on prescriptions for chlorpromazine tablets, pentolinium tablets, and phenylbutazone tablets. The pharmacological classification has been revised to accommodate new groups of drugs (e.g., neuromuscular blocking agents, antimitotic drugs) and to provide a more rational arrangement of some of the older preparations.

The composition of fourteen preparations has been

TABLE I. AMENDMENTS TO COMPOSITION

PREPARATION	AMENDMENT
Caps. vitam., B.P.C. ...	Aneurine hydrochloride increased.
Crem. calam., B.N.F. ...	Emulsifying wax increased to 6 per cent.
Garg. pot. chlorat. et phenol, B.P.C. ...	Sulphan blue increased.
Gutt. fluoresc., B. P. C. ...	Phenylmercuric nitrate 0.001 per cent. replaces solution for eye drops.
Haust. tetrachloroethylene, B.N.F. ...	Strength halved. Dose doubled.
Inj. dapsonc, B.P. ...	Strength reduced to 20 per cent.
Inj. digoxin, B.P. ...	New formulation.
Linct. simp., B.P.C. ...	Concentrated anise water used in place of emulsion.
Lot. plumb. evap., B.P.C.	Content of industrial methylated spirit adjusted.
Mist. pot. cit. pro inf., B.P.C. ...	Chloroform water used as vehicle.
Mist. sulphadimid. pro inf., B.P.C. ...	Tragacanth reduced.
Neb. adrenal. et atrop. co., B.P.C. ...	Adrenaline acid tartrate used.
Neb. isoprenal. sulph. co.	Papaverine sulphate used.
Elixir chloral. pro. inf., B.N.F. ...	Dose of chloral hydrate increased to gr. 2.

amended: changes necessitated in the main by the new editions of the British Pharmacopoeia and British Pharmaceutical Codex recently published. They are summarised in table I.

Deletions

A total of fifty-two preparations have been deleted and a list of them is given at the beginning of the Formulary. Most are preparations so infrequently prescribed that their inclusion in the B.N.F. is no longer justified. Others have been deleted because more suitable preparations are now available. Thus ear-drops and nasal-drops of penicillin have been excluded because of the risk of sensitisation from the local use of penicillin. The triple sulphonamide preparations (tab. trisulphon. and mist. trisulphon. pro. inf.) have been deleted because of the evidence that sulphamerazine causes haematuria and other complications.

Additions

There are seventy additions, of which twenty-five are taken from the B.P., 1958, and three from the B.P.C., 1959. Of the forty-two new B.N.F. preparations only nine are likely to be extemporaneously dispensed, the remainder being either proprietary products or drugs purchased as injections, tablets or capsules.

Hydrocortisone cream, B.P.C., has been included to provide a non-greasy topical preparation that can be prepared by the pharmacist. It contains 1 per cent. of hydrocortisone or hydrocortisone acetate in an emulsified base with chlorocresol as a preservative. Chlortetracycline (Aureomycin) cream is a new B.N.F. preparation containing 1 per cent. of chlortetracycline hydrochloride in aqueous cream. It is unstable and must be used within five days of preparation.

There are three new suppositories, one of which is a proprietary product (Bisacodyl suppositories). Aminophylline suppositories have been included because there is some evidence that that drug is better absorbed from the rectal mucosa than from the gastro intestinal tract. Hydrocortisone suppositories (25 mgm.) may be prepared from either hydrocortisone or hydrocortisone acetate. They are used for their local anti-inflammatory effect in the bowel.

The method of preparation of eye-drops follows that of the B.P.C., 1959. The drops must now be freshly prepared and heated in the final closed containers at 98°C. to 100°C. for thirty minutes unless they contain a thermolabile substance, in which case they should be prepared with aseptic precautions and dispensed in previously sterilised containers. Chloramphenicol eye-drops contain 0.5 per cent. of chloramphenicol in a borate buffer solution, a formula that has previously appeared in the Drug Tariff.

There are nineteen new injections, of which twelve are taken from the B.P., 1958, and two from the B.P.C., 1959. A new departure, which reflects the increasing use of the B.N.F. in hospitals, is the inclusion of the neuromuscular blocking agents gallamine, suxamethonium and tubocurarine. Those compounds are used to produce muscular relaxation during surgical anaesthesia and are unlikely to be in common demand in retail pharmacy. Oily injection of phenol, B.P.C., is also an old hospital preparation that makes a rather belated entry into the B.N.F. It is injected into the submucous layer in the treatment of haemorrhoids.

Sterile potassium chloride solution contains 1.5 gm. in 10 mils of water for injection. It is diluted to at least fifty times its volume with sterile normal saline or other suitable diluent to produce injection of potassium chloride, which

is administered by intravenous transfusion and must be given at a rate not faster than 1.5 gm. (20 milliequivalents) per hour. It is used in the treatment of potassium depletion, which may arise when the normal electrolyte balance of the body is disturbed. Injection of sodium lactate $\frac{1}{6}$ M is prepared by neutralising lactic acid with sodium hydroxide and contains 167 milliequivalents per litre. It is used for the treatment of acidosis, and is administered by intravenous transfusion. Both preparations, with those from the B.P., 1958 (dextrose injection and normal saline for injection), together provide a comprehensive range of injections used in the correction of various types of water and electrolyte imbalance.

A number of hormones are amongst the new preparations. Nandrolone injection is a proprietary preparation (Durabolin) which consists of an oily solution administered by intramuscular injection. It contains an anabolic steroid hormone that is used to promote the formation of protein in deficiency states. Norethandrolone tablets (Nilevar) have a similar action and may be given orally. Hydrocortisone sodium succinate injection consists of a water-soluble preparation of hydrocortisone which has advantages over the B.P. injection of hydrocortisone for intravenous use. It is also included as a lozenge (Corlan) intended for the local treatment of painful ulcers of the mouth. Methallenoestril tablets (Vallestril) have an oestrogenic effect and possess some advantages over the other oestrogens. Fludrocortisone tablets (Florinef) have been added to the other B.N.F. corticosteroids because of their value in the treatment of Addison's disease. Tolbutamide (Rastinon) is the only member of the oral antidiabetic agents to be included.

A number of preparations affecting the activity of the thyroid gland have been included in tablet form. Propylthiouracil and potassium chloride are used for their anti-thyroid action. Liothyronine and potassium iodide tablets are also included for the first time.

Phentolamine injection (Rogitine) is a proprietary product given by intravenous injection and used mainly in the diagnosis of phaeochromocytoma. Phenoxybenzamine capsules (Dibenzyline) and tolazoline tablets, B.P., have a similar type of action but are used to promote vasodilatation in the treatment of peripheral vascular disease. Busulphan (Myleran), chlorambucil (Leukeran), mercaptopurine (Purinethol) and methotrexate are all tablets used in the treatment of various malignant disorders of the blood and are likely to be employed most commonly in hospitals. Together with injection of mustine, B.P., they form a group of antimitotic agents included in the B.N.F. for the first time.

Propantheline (Pro-Banthine) is now a B.N.F. tablet. It has already achieved a widespread use for its antispasmodic action in the treatment of peptic ulcer. Four new tablets are included for Parkinsonism. They are benztrapine (Cogentin), ethopropazine, B.P. (Lysivane), orphenadrine (Disipal) and procyclidine, B.P. (Kemadrin), and have been included to provide the prescriber with a more comprehensive range of drugs with which to treat that condition.

Tablets of chlorothiazide, which is extensively used as an oral diuretic, are now included in the B.N.F. The new ganglionic blocking agents, which are used in the treatment of hypertension, are also well represented. They include pentolinium tartrate injection, B.P. (Ansolyse), mecamylamine tablets (Inversine) and pempidine tablets.

Only one new hypnotic tablet has been added: glutethimide (Doriden), a non-barbiturate drug. The recently introduced analgesic paracetamol is now a B.N.F. tablet, and probenecid (Benemid) tablets have been included for their specific effect in the relief of gout. Neostigmine tablets, B.P. (Prostigmin), and pyridostigmine tablets (Mestinon) are preparations of anticholinesterase drugs used in the treatment of myasthenia gravis.

Among a number of antibiotic preparations added are neomycin tablets, novobiocin tablets and two injections of oxytetracycline (Terramycin). Sulphafurazone (Gantrisin)

has been added to the sulphonamides for systemic infections whilst sulphamethizole (Urolucosil) is included for its use in urinary tract infections. A new cachet containing sodium aminosalicylate, 1.25 gm., and isoniazid, 25 mgm., has been added. The combination is the one most commonly used in the treatment of tuberculosis.

Amongst the general notices of particular importance to the pharmacist is the one relating to containers for tablets, cachets and capsules. The B.N.F. now specifies that those preparations should be dispensed in containers that provide adequate physical protection. It remains with the individual pharmacist to determine the type of container that complies with the requirement.

The appendix on proprietary names, formerly divided into two, has been consolidated into one, and names of preparations not in the B.N.F. have been included, a revision carried out to extend the usefulness of the list and facilitate reference to it. A new appendix on milliequivalent concentrations of electrolytes is likely to find more application in hospital than in retail pharmacy.

In accordance with a request contained in the Hinchliffe Committee's Report on the Costs of Prescribing, an appendix has been added giving suggested amounts to be prescribed of different types of preparations. That appendix, which is intended for information only, should be of help to the young doctor, and may contribute something towards a reduction in prescribing costs.

NEW FILMS

Tailored for Timothy

EOTHEM FILMS, LTD., for *Trufood, Ltd.*, 113 Newington Causeway, London, S.E.1. 16-mm. Sound. Colour. Running time, 30 minutes. Distributors: G.B. Film Library, Aintree Road, Perivale, Middlesex.

As manufacturers of a complete range of foods for babies from birth to adult meals, and possibly the only company of that type in the world, the sponsors of the film felt that it would be appropriate for them to produce a film on the basic principles of feeding young children. "Tailored for Timothy" has accordingly been made. It is intended for showing to mothers or mothers-to-be as part of a lecture or demonstration at which an expert speaker is available. The film is in full colour and describes the feeding of two boys, Nicholas and Timothy, one breast-fed but the other, Timothy, fed from the bottle. From weaning, both follow the same pattern, and the film shows the introduction into the baby's diet of cereal food followed by strained and homogenised foods. It outlines the sequence of the later additions to the diet up to the time when the children are about a year old. The section devoted to bottle feeding is aimed at overcoming the "fixation" of some mothers to the idea that breast-feeding is the ideal. Animated cartoon drawings are used to explain simply the composition of milks and outline the manufacture of a "humanised" infant milk food. Though obviously not intended for audiences of pharmacists, the film is available on application to the company for inclusion in programmes of film evenings of branches of the Pharmaceutical Society.

ECHOES OF THE PAST TOUCHING SNEEZING

From *Sylvia Sylvarum* by Francis Bacon, London, 1676. LOOKING against the Sun doth induce Sneezing. The cause is, not the heating of the Nostrils; for then the holding up of the Nostrils against the Sun, though one wink, would do it, but the drawing down of the moisture of the Brain: For it will make the Eyes run with water, and the drawing of moisture to the Eyes, doth draw it to the Nostrils by Motion of Consent, and so followeth Sneezing. As contrarywise, the Tickling of the Nostrils within doth draw the moisture to the Nostrils, and to the Eyes by consent, for they also will water. But yet it hath been observed, that if one be about to sneeze, the rubbing of the Eyes till they run with water, will prevent it. Whereof the cause is, for that the humor, which was descending to the Nostrils, is diverted to the Eyes.

GUIDE TO NEW MEDICAMENTS

Information about proprietary products supplied principally on prescription. Reprints on perforated gummed paper for affixing to index cards are obtainable from the Editor. Notes on the products are given on p. 378.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, April 2, 1960

NORADRAN BITABS

MANUFACTURER: Norma Chemicals, Ltd., 198 Finchley Road, London, N.W.3.

DESCRIPTION: Pink sublingual tablets each containing 10 mgm. of isoprenaline sulphate; and white tablets each containing 25 mgm. of ephedrine hydrochloride; 125 mgm. of theophylline; and 10 mgm. of papaverine hydrochloride.

INDICATIONS: Bronchial asthma.

DOSAGE: A white tablet to be swallowed and a pink tablet to be placed in contact with the buccal mucosa up to three times a day, according to requirements.

HOW SUPPLIED: In containers of fifty and 250 doses.

FIRST ISSUED: March 1960. SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: P.I., S.1.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, April 2, 1960

NORADRAN BITABS NOCTE

MANUFACTURER: Norma Chemicals, Ltd., 198 Finchley Road, London, N.W.3.

DESCRIPTION: White tablets each containing 30 mgm. of ephedrine hydrochloride; 125 mgm. of theophylline; 10 mgm. of papaverine hydrochloride; 16 mgm. of phenobarbitone. Orange sugar-coated tablets each containing 30 mgm. of ephedrine hydrochloride; 125 mgm. of theophylline; and 10 mgm. of papaverine hydrochloride. A dose consists of one white and one orange tablets.

INDICATIONS: Bronchial asthma.

DOSAGE: A white and an orange tablets to be swallowed half an hour before retiring.

HOW SUPPLIED: In containers of twenty and 100 doses.

FIRST ISSUED: March 1960. SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: P.I., S.1., S.4.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, April 2, 1960

MEDRO-CORDEX

MANUFACTURER: Upjohn of England, Ltd., Fleming Way, Crawley, Sussex.

DESCRIPTION: Combined tablet of Medrone and aspirin for anti-inflammatory action in mild to moderately severe rheumatic and musculo-skeletal conditions. Tablets each containing: Methylprednisolone, 1 mgm.; aspirin, 300 mgm.

INDICATIONS: Mild to moderately severe rheumatic and musculo-skeletal conditions not adequately controlled by salicylates; maintenance in mild to moderately severe rheumatoid arthritis.

DOSAGE: 1-2 tablets three to four times daily.

HOW SUPPLIED: In bottles of thirty and 100 tablets.

FIRST ISSUED: January 1960. SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: T.S.A.

NOTES: Contraindications as for corticosteroids.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, April 2, 1960

ACTIFED

MANUFACTURER: Burroughs Wellcome & Co., 182 Euston Road, London, N.W.1.

DESCRIPTION: Scored tablets each containing 2.5 mgm. of triprolidine hydrochloride (Actidil) and 60 mgm. of pseudoephedrine hydrochloride.

INDICATIONS: For the relief of nasal congestion in the common cold; the symptomatic treatment of hay-fever, allergic and vasomotor rhinitis, and non-specific nasal and eustachian congestion; and the treatment of bronchial asthma in young allergic patients.

DOSAGE: *Adults* and *children* over twelve years: One tablet twice daily, increased to three times daily if necessary.

Children of 2-12 years: Half a tablet twice daily, increased to three times daily if necessary.

HOW SUPPLIED: In bottles of twenty-five and 100 tablets.

FIRST ISSUED: February 1960. SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: P.I.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, April 2, 1960

TYORDAC

MANUFACTURER: Dales Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Power Road, Chiswick, London, W.4.

DESCRIPTION: Pastilles, each containing 0.5 mgm. of tyrothricin in a chewing-gum base.

INDICATIONS: The treatment of infections, by susceptible organisms, of the mouth; prophylaxis after tonsillectomy and dental surgery and the treatment of tonsillitis, gingivitis, stomatitis and sore throat.

DOSAGE: A pastille is chewed every 2-3 hours; not more than six per day or according to medical direction.

HOW SUPPLIED: In a transparent-lidded plastic container of twelve. FIRST ISSUED: January 1960.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, April 2, 1960

PREFACOSE

MANUFACTURER: Therapeutic Products, Ltd., 67 Wigmore Street, London, W.1.

DESCRIPTION: A powder containing in each 1 oz.: Paracetamol 1 gm.; ascorbic acid 100 mgm.; dextrose monohydrate 25 gm.; flavoured effervescent base.

INDICATIONS: For conditions in which a relatively high liquid intake is desirable; for the relief of pain and the reduction of temperature in influenza, colds, tonsillitis and other pyrexial conditions; rheumatic conditions; headaches and general malaise; and when acetylsalicylic acid is contraindicated.

DOSAGE: 1-3 level dessertspoonfuls in a tumbler of cold water every 3-4 hours according to age and the severity of attack.

HOW SUPPLIED: In a cartoned polythene container of 8 oz.

FIRST ISSUED: December 1959.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, April 2, 1960

DEPO-MEDRONE

MANUFACTURER: Upjohn of England, Ltd., Fleming Way, Crawley, Sussex.

DESCRIPTION: An aqueous suspension containing 40 mgm. of methylprednisolone acetate in each ml.

INDICATIONS: Acute allergic and dermatological conditions; collagen diseases; adrenogenital syndrome; ulcerative colitis.

DOSAGE: 20-120 mgm. by intramuscular, intra-articular, intra-bursal, intratendinous, intralesional, or intrarectal injection, according to the condition and individual requirements.

HOW SUPPLIED: In multi-dose vial of 5 mils.

FIRST ISSUED: January 1960.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: Therapeutic Substances Act.

NOTES: Contraindicated for local effect in the presence of acute infectious conditions. Usual cautions and contraindications for systemic corticotherapy should be observed. The injection has a prolonged effect.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, April 2, 1960

NORFLEX

MANUFACTURER: Riker Laboratories, Ltd., Morley Street, Loughborough, Leics.

DESCRIPTION: Long acting tablets each containing 100 mgm. of orphenadrine citrate.

INDICATIONS: Relief of pain due to muscle spasm including post-traumatic; after abnormal muscular activity; lumbar bago and fibrositis; acute torticollis; limb cramps; spasm associated with prolapsed intervertebral disc; and Parkinson's disease.

DOSAGE: One tablet twice daily, increased if necessary to three tablets daily. May be given with analgesics if necessary.

HOW SUPPLIED: In bottles of 100 and 500 tablets.

FIRST ISSUED: February 1960.

NOTES: Contraindicated in glaucoma and in conditions where tachycardia or urinary retention present.

THE FOCHABERS PAPERS

An address to the Scottish Department of the Pharmaceutical Society

THE second meeting of the 108th session of the Scottish Department of the Pharmaceutical Society was held in Edinburgh in January, when Mr. A. W. PATTERSON gave an address on "The Fochabers Papers—A Review of Historical Documents."

Mr. Patterson told how the Fochabers papers had been bought at a sale by a member of, and given to, the Society. The Scottish History of Pharmacy Committee undertook to study and report on the documents, and his address was the outcome of the work. The Fochabers papers were a collection of accounts, chiefly for drugs supplied by London wholesale druggists to Francis Gordon, surgeon, of Fochabers in the North of Scotland, together with a number of letters on business affairs.

The collection began with an account rendered by John Grant, merchant, Fochabers, to Francis Gordon. It was not of particular pharmaceutical interest, but it was worth noting that in 1737 1 lb. of sugar was costing 9s., and in 1741 4 oz. of coffee was valued at 7s. 6d.

Method of Transit

Next in the collection was a group of letters to Francis Gordon from Robert Carter, apparently a wholesale druggist in London. A number of points of interest arose from their study giving a glimpse of business affairs in 1745. The goods were sent by ship from London to Aberdeen, the captain giving a receipt for packages placed in his charge. The goods were insured. Payment was in some cases through other merchants in Aberdeen and London. It took about ten or eleven days for a letter from Francis Gordon dated July 27 to reach Robert Carter. The first letter referred to the drugs ipecacuan (ippecacuanha) and taccamahac (tacamahac), a gum resin derived from *Populus balsamifera*, a native to North America. There the Indians used it externally for "abating pains and aches in the limbs." It was used in some of the Edinburgh Pharmacopoeia plasters at that time.

The School of Medicine at Aberdeen appeared to have been established around 1500 and in Andrew Gordon's time John Gregory would have been the professor. His son, James Gregory, was famed for the powder named after him. The elder Gregory was a somewhat choleric man who was fined £100 for beating Dr. James Hamilton with his stick over a difference of opinion. Gregory was reputed to have said that it was worth the money. No record was forthcoming of the medical training of Andrew's father Francis, styled surgeon, but he no doubt entered the profession by apprenticeship. Dr. Cullen (founder of the Glasgow School of Medicine) entered the profession in that way, becoming apprenticed to a surgeon in Glasgow and later to an apothecary in London, since there was no organised medical faculty in Glasgow. In the collection there was a bill for a few drugs bought from Charles

Johnstone, druggist, Edinburgh, and paid for by Charles Gordon, who was presumably the second son of Francis Gordon. Andrew Gordon gained his medical degree in 1749, and presumably practised at or near Fochabers for a year or two, possibly assisting his father. The next item in the collection was an account rendered to Andrew Gordon, dated October 9, 1754, by James Webster, Druggist, at ye Red Cross in Leadenhall Street, London. The goods were sent by sea. Mr. Patterson rendered a number of drugs in that account: Aloes Succot. (Socotrine aloes); aq. ciniam. hord. (barley water spiced with cinnamon) used for fevers; aq. Hungar. (Hungary water also called aq. regin. hungar.—the Queen of Hungary's water) a rosemary toilet water.

There were two accounts dated 1757 rendered in February and May to Miss Anna Gordon, the supplier being the firm of James and George Webster, druggists at the Red Cross in Leadenhall Street, London. For the next twenty-seven years all the accounts were rendered to Anna Gordon, who was Andrew's sister and so Francis Gordon's daughter. Presumably she was then old enough to take an active part in her father's affairs. Mr. Patterson said it must be remembered that there were no lady doctors in that period, and so it would not be a case of the daughter taking over her father's practice. The second account concluded with the statement "Rec'd 21 May 1757 the above and within contents by the hands of Mr. Andrew Gordon. James & George Webster." From that it was clear that Andrew was then in London, where he lodged in Mincing Lane, the second account being addressed to him there.

A Problem

The account of February 7, 1757, included the items "C.C.C." "Ras. do," "1 doz lar. ivory pipes." The "C.C.C." and "Ras. do" occurred one below the other in one of the columns of the account. Ivory pipes, judging by the price of one penny each were probably of bone. Such instruments would be in demand in the frequent administration of the "clysters" or enemas popular at that time. The item "C.C.C." followed by "Ras. do" posed a problem in elucidation. Assuming that the "do" meant ditto, what could "Ras" mean—perhaps a contraction for some Latin term. It could be a contraction for rasuræ—shavings. If so then "C.C.C." must be something that could reasonably exist in the form of shavings. An item of *materia medica* at this time was *cornu cervi calcinatus*—calcined hartshorn. The account also included the item "Spt C.C. per se." That was *spiritus cornu cervi per se*, the ammoniacal spirit redistilled from the oil and salt which also came over in the first distillation of hartshorn. The salt was "sal. vol. C.C."

Mr. Patterson said that, for some

reason or other, the 1758 account was from Stratton & Co., Chymists & Druggists, Westsmithfield, London, and added "The title Chemist and Druggist has a familiar ring, does it not?"

The account had marginal notes against several entries. Rad. jallap was "advanced"; tamarind rubr. opt was "dear"; whilst rad. ipecacuan was "very dear" at 11s. lb.

By 1760 the accounts again indicated dealings with James & George Webster, drugs to the value of £5 17s. 3*1*/₄d. being "Ship'd in the Resolution Capt James Cruikshanks for Aberdeen at Iron Gate Wfe." The accounts from that period onwards frequently included letters which yielded titbits of information regarding the Gordon family's affairs.

The account dated 1762 indicated that Dr. Andrew had arrived in Guadalupe. An investigation of the War Office archives revealed that on February 6, 1761, he took up the post of staff surgeon in the hospital at Belleisle and later at Martinico (Martinique). The 1764 account was "Bought of James Webster." George Webster had vanished from the scene, said Mr. Patterson adding "We cannot say why." In the bill there appeared "ther. Androm," i.e. theriaka Andromachi. In olden times that remedy had been made in public once a year and in 1646 the diarist Evelyn wrote: "the making and extraordinary ceremony whereof I had been curious to observe, for it is extremely pompous and worth seeing."

Bishop Marks

The entire period covered by the Fochabers papers occurred before the introduction of the prepaid postage stamp. In the eighteenth century postage was paid on delivery of mail. The Fochabers letters were stamped with the hand-struck postage stamps known as "Bishop marks" and introduced by Henry Bishop in 1661, when "A stamp is invented which is putt upon every letter shewing the day of the moneth that every letter comes to the office, so that no Letter Carryer may dare detayne a letter from post to post; which before was usual."

As the eighteenth century advanced the style of Bishop mark increased in diameter and the marks dated 1745, 1766 and 1781 in the collection were circular and of diameters 15 mm., 17 mm., and 20 mm. The circles were divided by a diameter into two semicircles, the upper of which bore, in arabic numerals, the day of the month, while the lower semicircle contained two roman letters selected from the month of postage. Certain letters were probably sent by hand or as an enclosure, since no Bishop marks were shown.

In 1769 a printed heading was used by the Websters for the first time since 1757. The address was no longer at the Red Cross, but was given as "no 35 in Leadenhall Street." The Websters, however, still styled themselves as

druggists. An item in the 1769 account—Conf. Alkerm—was prepared from a type of gall from *Quercus coccifera, Lin.*, originally used for dying, but used by the classical physicians for inflamed eyes and wounds. By the Arabs it was used internally as a cordial.

The 1774 account indicates that aerugo aeris, 2s. 4d. lb. in 1764, had advanced to 3s. a lb. Aerugo aeris was copper subacetate or verdigris, used at that period as an "emetic and escharotic." That made in Montpellier, France, was the most esteemed.

Gum. galban. colet (gummi galbanum colatum or strained gum galbanum): because often only low grade material was available and sophistication gross, it was frequently necessary to purify in some way the crude drugs of commerce. To strain a gum it was melted in boiling water, passed through linen and heated on a water bath, evaporating off water until the product attained its original consistency. Opium was similarly treated. In another method the gum was suspended in a bladder in boiling water and, when soft enough, pressed through a canvas strainer. Bladders were a convenient form of container and the Fochabers accounts mentioned them on a number of occasions. The 1774 account included the entry "1 lb. camphor/bladder 1d (at) 6/-"—extended as 6s. 1d. Sometimes bladders cost twopence each, as in 1777. The same account quotes opium at 10d. per oz. (i.e. 13s. 4d. per lb.).

A Mistake

In 1777 there occurred the note "We are sorry for the mistake in sending the spt. C.C. for ol. amygd. The difference is not worth notice with regard to price. Not one Word about your Bro's Affairs nor a Shilling Received on his Accot," and again in 1779 "We have had no account of any kind from St. Cruize, nor have we received a Shilling for the Money paid to Mr. Brander. I am for Messrs. Webster, Madam, Your most Obedt Servt, David Wedderburn." That was a new name signing the letter. The 1784 account was for drugs "Bot of David Wedderburn," who appeared therefore to be the business successor of the Websters. There was no further word of the affairs of Dr. Andrew Gordon and said, Mr. Patterson, "all our dramatis personæ fade into the limbo of the past."

MR. ANDREW OFFICER (chairman of the Executive of the Scottish Department) said that the address and the lantern slides had revealed a great amount of research by the speaker and he congratulated him on the results which had formed a very interesting and amusing address. MR. C. G. DRUMMOND, Edinburgh, proposed the vote of thanks to Mr. Patterson, and said he had listened with the greatest of interest and pleasure to his talk. Mr. Patterson had embarked some time ago on a voyage of discovery, and it was amazing to note how he had started out with some dry-as-dust documents with no idea where they would lead him and before long had found himself in such places as the West Indies and Socotra. He thought Mr.

Patterson had shown a great deal of "diligence" in unearthing so much information. Mr. Drummond said that Dr. James Gregory was of interest to all Edinburgh pharmacists, in particular to those who had made up the powder. Gregory's mixture, and had sneezed all day afterwards. James Gregory's cousin was none other than Rob Roy McGregor. MR. W. R. MOFFAT, Edinburgh, said that he had been impressed by the number of drugs mentioned in the accounts of the eighteenth century which were still in common use, 75 per cent. of which could be supplied immediately at the present time. Most of them were pure

drugs, but one of the compounds mentioned, balsam of sulphur, which was made by heating olive oil and incorporating sulphur thus producing a marked reaction and a very strong smell, had recently been made on request by the firm to which he was attached. Mr. Moffat said he had thoroughly enjoyed the talk and had great pleasure in seconding the vote of thanks. MR. PATTERSON said that acknowledgements were due to Mr. Drummond for his help in the early stages of the research and to Dr. W. J. Blake of Heriot-Watt College for his co-operation in the making of the slides.

TREATMENT OF DIABETES

Modern methods discussed in South London

THE third meeting in a special series arranged by the education committee of the South-east Metropolitan Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society with the co-operation of Hospital Management Committees was held in Greenwich recently. The speaker was DR. B. A. YOUNG (physician in charge of the diabetic clinics at St. Alfege's and Miller Hospitals and a member of Council of the Pharmaceutical Society). Dr. Young's subject was "The Treatment of Diabetes."

There were two main types of diabetes, he said, recognition of which was of the utmost importance in the application of the methods of treatment. The mild, obese type with its onset in middle age called for weight reduction through diet. Insulin was best avoided, and oral hypoglycaemic drugs had a limited place in treatment of the group. Drugs that suppressed the appetite (for example, dextroamphetamine and phenmetrazine) had been used to assist weight reduction, but they were best avoided because of the danger of addiction. The more severe, acute types of diabetes included all juvenile patients, and was seen in all age groups. The patient was thin rather than obese, and insulin treatment was essential to maintain life and health. In all diabetics diet remained the cornerstone of good control.

The multiplicity of syringes, with various methods of calibration, caused much confusion in insulin measurement and many errors in insulin dosage, and the British Standard insulin syringe, introduced in 1955, was now listed in the Drug Tariff. General use of that syringe, combined with an insulin dose card giving the insulin dose both in units and marks on the syringe, would do much to abolish misunderstandings in insulin measurement. A 2-mil syringe complying with the British Standard specification was understood to be in preparation to replace the present 1.5-mil instrument, and a spirit-proof case was being produced to take either the 1-mil or the 2-mil size. It was hoped that pharmacists would exert their influence to further the use of those standard syringes.

The oral hypoglycaemic drugs were the most recent addition to diabetic therapy. The sulphonylureas, the first to be described, were the most widely used. Oral therapy began with carbamide, which had the chemical structure

of a sulphonamide. Toxic side effects, including a depressant action on the blood-forming organs, made it unsuitable for long-term therapy, and had been withdrawn by the manufacturers. Tolbutamide, whose chemical structure replaced the amino for the methyl group in the para position, was no longer a sulphonamide. The compound had been used widely by the speaker in the treatment of diabetes and found very free from side effects. Because of its rapid excretion, relatively large quantities had to be used in divided doses (3 gm. at first, falling to a 1-gm. daily maintenance dose). Chlorpropamide, the newest sulphonylurea, had a stronger and more prolonged action than tolbutamide. It was effective at a 250-500-mgm. initial dose, with 100- to 250-mgm. daily maintenance dose thereafter. Toxic reactions were mild and infrequent if the dose remained under 500 mgm. per day.

The sulphonylureas acted mainly by stimulating insulin production by the pancreas, and were inactive if the gland was removed or if the insulin production failed. They were effective only in the treatment of adult diabetics of mild or moderate severity. Many such cases were obese, and a determined effort at weight reduction must be made before resorting to oral therapy. If normal weight was achieved, oral treatment often became unnecessary.

The diguanides had recently been used in diabetic treatment, and phenethyldiguanide had been most extensively investigated. Those drugs lowered the blood sugar mainly by increasing the use of glucose at the periphery, and were effective in the absence of the pancreas and of endogenous insulin. Their action differed fundamentally from that of the sulphonylureas. Dosage must be kept low, and gastro-intestinal symptoms were troublesome when amounts approaching 150 mgm. a day were reached. Recently severe ketosis with normal blood sugars had been observed in diabetics taking that drug. The main use of the diguanides seemed to be to supplement the action of insulin in achieving control of severe "brittle" diabetics in whom control by insulin alone had proved difficult. The diguanides should be used only with caution and under strict supervision. As with all forms of diabetic treatment, it was essential to maintain a dietetic regime in oral hypoglycaemic treatment.

BRANCH EVENTS

MANCHESTER

Donors Thanked

THE Manchester Pharmaceutical Golfing Society held its annual dinner recently when the programme for the coming season was suggested and the donors of the trophies and prizes were thanked, with particular reference to Mr. G. S. Woolley (managing director, James Woolley, Sons & Co., Ltd.), Mr. Sim-Harris (managing director, Hough, Hoseason & Co., Ltd.), Mr. V. Sidebottom (northern sales manager, Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., pharmaceutical division), who were present, and toasted the success of the Society. Mr. S. Speight introduced Mr. D. Beavers, the captain for the 1960 season.

STOCKPORT

Long Absence

STOCKPORT Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society on March 7, held its first meeting at Macclesfield for twelve years, when it was addressed by Mr. R. B. COLLINS, F.R.P.S., A.R.I.C. (head of the Rodenside Research Laboratories of Ilford, Ltd.) on "Colour Photography." The meeting was, by courtesy of the Macclesfield District Hospitals Management Committee, held at the West Park Hospital, and more than fifty members attended. Mr. Collins outlined the historical development of colour photography and the various colour processes that were available today. The high standards now attained were demonstrated by colour slides, including photographs of the plant used in the manufacture and processing of the film. A vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. WELLINGS on behalf of Macclesfield members and by Mr. APTED on behalf of the Stockport members. Mr. D. P. ALLEN (chairman) hoped that the Branch would be able to hold at least one meeting a year in Macclesfield in the future.

NORWICH

Success With Older Medicines

THE annual dinner and dance of the Norwich and District Branch of the



The chairman of the Norwich Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society wearing the badge of office presented by Mr. J. De Carle Smith (right).

Pharmaceutical Society was held in Norwich on March 10. It was attended by more than 130 members and their friends. Replying to the toast proposed by the Branch chairman (Mr. H. P. Whiteside), the lord mayor of Norwich (Mr. M. H. Bulman, a consultant gynaecologist) commented on the changes that had taken place in pharmacy throughout the years and regretted that the "elegant mixture" had been largely replaced by the box of tablets. In recognising the need for progress in medicine he said it should not be forgotten that success could still be achieved with some of the older remedies. MR. BULMAN criticised the fact that when a new drug was introduced it soon appeared under several different names. He appealed to manufacturing houses to find some solution to that multiplicity of names. The chairman was then presented with a badge of office by MR. J. DE CARLE SMITH on behalf of Smith & Sons (Norwich), Ltd., wholesalers. Making the presentation, Mr. De Carle Smith recalled that his family had been supplying the chemists of East Anglia for over 200 years. Dancing followed and £17 was collected for the Benevolent Fund.

PLYMOUTH

Iron Therapy Outlined

In a talk on "Anaemia and its Treatment" at a recent meeting of the Plymouth Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, DR. H. GREENBURGH (pathologist) said that many of the preparations treating anaemia that he had seen in dispensaries could be consigned to the incinerator without loss to patients. Of the nature of the condition he said that the average person had six litres of circulating blood and approximately 25 million million red blood cells. There was a constant turnover, since those blood cells had a life of approximately 120 days and, on destruction, were replaced by fresh cells produced by the bone marrow. The body in normal circumstances was conservative of iron, and the loss was small, the average daily loss of iron in men being $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ mgm. The average daily diet contained 12 to 15 mgm. of iron, but of that amount only approximately 10 per cent. was absorbed, absorption being effected by the lining cells of the stomach and upper intestine. In women the picture was different, owing to menstruation, the average loss per day was 2 mgm., while in pregnancy an additional 400 mgm. of iron was required. It was therefore easy to go into "negative iron balance," and in fact iron deficiency was frequent in pregnancy. Dr. Greenburgh gave a brief history of therapeutic iron preparations from Sydenham, in the seventeenth century, with his iron filings steeped in cold Rhenish wine. Blaud's pill, not much used today, was still an effective agent, he said, but the pills required to be freshly prepared. Bunge had considered that iron was of value only in an organic form and in small quantities. Subsequent investigations had shown that iron must be in ionic state to be absorbed and that ferrous salts were the most effective. Iron by mouth was

the usual mode of treatment and ferrous sulphate most generally useful. Some patients complained of nausea during treatment, but that could often be avoided by starting with a small and slowly increasing to the full dose. Experiments with various iron preparations had demonstrated a considerable psychological factor in many cases of intolerance. He did not favour iron by injection unless oral iron could not be absorbed. Pernicious anaemia was due to a lack of the haemopoietic principle, which Castle had postulated to be produced from "intrinsic" and "extrinsic" factors, the former formed in the stomach and the latter now thought to be vitamin B₁₂. Dr. Greenburgh deprecated the indiscriminate use of folic acid which, while relieving pernicious anaemia, obscured the diagnosis and allowed the accompanying serious nervous-system damage to continue.

NOTES ON NEW MEDICAMENTS

HYDROSALURIC-K. — *Constituents:* Hydrochlorothiazide and potassium chloride. The saluretic action of the former causes the excretion of some potassium as well as sodium, and during high-dosage therapy, or the treatment of digitalised patients with diuretics, supplementary potassium is required. Potassium chloride alone may cause nausea, but in Hydrosaluric-K tablets the salt is contained in an enteric-coated core, with the diuretic in a soluble outer shell. Absorption of the potassium chloride is therefore delayed, and nausea reduced. Esidrex-K is formulated on similar lines. Salupres is also a cored product, but it contains both hydrochlorothiazide and reserpine in the shell of the tablet.

NORFLEX. — *Chemistry:* 2-Dimethylaminoethanol-2-methyl benzhydryl ether citrate (orphenadrine). The substance, the monomethyl ether of diphenhydramine, differs sharply from the parent drug in pharmacological activity. It has little antihistaminic potency but marked anticholinergic properties, which have led to its use in Parkinsonism. More recent work has established its value as a skeletal muscle relaxant. That action is exerted by an effect on the central nervous system, and thus differs from that of the muscle relaxants used in surgery, which must be given by injection, and have a peripheral action at the myoneural junction. Orphenadrine is also available as Disapal B.S., and with reserpine is a constituent of Elimit. Other orally active muscle relaxants include mephenesin (Myanesin), mephenesin carbamate (Tolseram), styramate (Sinaxar), zoxazolamine (Flexim) and methcarbinol (Robaxin).

PENTOTHAL suspension. — *Composition:* Thiopentone sodium and sodium carbonate buffer suspended in light mineral oil. Thiopentone sodium solution is often given rectally, but such solutions are unstable, and should be freshly prepared. The bulk of such solutions is also an undesirable factor, and the rate of absorption may vary from patient to patient. With an oily suspension, a stable product can be obtained, and an adequate dose may be given in a small volume. The rate of absorption is more uniform, and the onset of effect takes place as a rule 8-10 minutes after administration. (Published February 6, 1960.)

TYORDAC. — Contains tyrothricin in a chewing-gum base. Tyrothricin is an antibiotic with a wide range of activity, and although it is too toxic for systemic use it is effective and well tolerated when applied locally. In Tyordac the special base provides a sustained action by the slow release of the antibiotic. Other oral products containing tyrothricin are available. Those with added benzocaine include Enzolets, Tyrosolven, Tyrozets; Phenidex and Tetrazets contain other additives beside benzocaine; Collosets contain tyrothricin with a quaternary ammonium antiseptic.

TRADE REPORT

The prices given are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. Various charges have to be added whereby values are in many instances augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock. Crude drugs and essential oils vary greatly in quality and higher prices are charged for selected qualities.

LONDON, MARCH 30: First offers of 1960 CASCARA peel were received during the week, the price quoted was well below that for 1959 peel but dispatch of new crop is usually around June-July, with supplies arriving here about October.

Although origin was still not quoting TOLU BALSAM a small parcel was quoted afloat at 24s. per lb. GUM ACACIA was down 2s. 6d. a cwt. for shipment. PEPPER was firmer on reports that China had been purchasing heavily on Singapore. Brazilian MENTHOL added a further one shilling per lb. on the spot while shipment went up 1s. 6d. making the c.i.f. value higher than the spot. Among AROMATIC SEEDS Indian DILL was cleared on the spot and Moroccan FENUGREEK was in short supply.

In ESSENTIAL OILS, Chinese ANISE values dropped slightly, otherwise oils, where changed, were dearer. They included Brazilian PEPPERMINT (sixpence up on the spot) and PALMAROSA up one shilling.

Because of the rising cost of zinc metal manufacturers of ZINC OXIDE raised their prices by 50s. per ton making the 2-ton rate of B.P. grade £112 10s. 0d. per ton.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals

AMIDOPYRIN.—Minimum rate, 20s. 1d. per lb. with usual differentials for smalls.

AMMONIUM ACETATE.—1-cwt. lots of B.P.C. 1949, 4s. 5d. per lb.

AMMONIUM BICARBONATE.—B.P. powder, £50 5s. per ton; CARBONATE, £81 10s. for lump and £85 10s. for powder.

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE.—One-cwt. lots B.P. powder, 105s. per cwt.; technical, 42s. 6d.

AMPHETAMINE.—One to 10-kilo lots: BASE, from 140s. to 160s.; SULPHATE, 110s. to 130s. and *d*-AMPHETAMINE SULPHATE, 40s. to 420s.

AMYLOBARBITONE.—B.P.C. is 82s. 6d. per kilo for less than 25-kilo lots and SODIUM, B.P.C., 92s. 6d. per kilo.

BARBITONE.—Less than 25-kilo lots, 53s. 6d. per kilo. SODIUM derivative, 56s. 9d. per kilo.

BUTOBARBITONE.—B.P.C., 87s. 6d. per kilo in less than 25-kilo lots.

CALCIUM CARBONATE.—B.P. light precipitated powder, 1-ton lots, £33 per ton in free bags, ex works.

CALCIUM CHLORIDE.—B.P.C. fused, granulated, 10½d. per lb. in 1-cwt. lots.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

At the opening on Tuesday

Amsterdam ..	Florins to £	10·58·10-59
Bombay ..	Shillings to rupee	1/5 1½-1/6 ½
Brussels ..	Francs to £	139·95-140·00
Copenhagen ..	Kroner to £	19·33-19·33½
Frankfurt ..	D Marks to £	11·70-11·70½
Hong Kong ..	Shillings to \$	1/2 1½-1/3 ½
Karachi ..	Shillings to rupee	1/5 1½-1/6 ½
Lisbon ..	Escudos to £	80·20-80·30
Malaya	Shillings to \$	2/3 ½-2/4 ½
Montreal ..	Dollars to £	2·67-2·67½
New York ..	Dollars to £	2·78-2·82
Oslo	Kroner to £	20·01-20·01½
Paris	Francs to £	13·77-13·77½
Stockholm ..	Kronor to £	14·51-14·52
Zurich	Francs to £	12·17-12·17½

* Bank of England official limits. Bank rate: 5 per cent. from January 21.

CALCIUM GLUCONATE.—Three-cwt. and upwards, 3s. 6d. per lb.; 1-2 cwt., 3s. 7d.

CARMINE.—70s. per lb. for 1-cwt. lots.

CHINIPHON.—B.P. 1948, 67s. per kilo; 50-kilo lots, 62s. 6d. per kilo. The sodium derivative (B.P. 1953), 99s. 4d. and 92s. 9d. for the same quantities.

CHLOROCRESOL.—Pharmaceutical quality, 7s. 2d. per lb. (1-cwt. lots).

CYCLOBARBITONE.—Less than 25 kilos: B.P.C., 73s. per kilo. CALCIUM, 85s.

DEXTROSE.—In bulk, MONOHYDRATE, £76 per ton, delivered; ANHYDROUS, £115 per ton.

DICOPHANE (DDT).—One-cwt. lots 3s. 2d. per lb.; 5-cwt., 3s. 0½d.; 1-ton, 2s. 11d.

DIGOXIN.—Per gm. 6s. 6d. (100-gm. lots).

ERGOMETRINE.—MALEATE, B.P., 270s. per gm.

ERGOTOXINE ETHANESULPHONATE.—B.P.C. (1949); 1 gm., 168s. 9d.; 10 gm., 155s. 3d., per gm.

MAGNESIUM CARBONATE.—Per cwt., LIGHT, 121s.; HEAVY, 160s. for 1-cwt. lots and about 130s. for 1-ton lots.

MAGNESIUM CHLORIDE.—One-cwt. lots 1s. 10d. per lb.; 5-cwt., 1s. 7d.

MAGNESIUM HYDROXIDE.—B.P.C., 1-cwt. lots, 3s. 5d. per lb.; 1-ton, 3s. 2d. per lb.

MAGNESIUM OXIDE, B.P.—LIGHT, 3s. 2d. per lb.; HEAVY, 5s. 10d. per lb.

MAGNESIUM PEROXIDE.—B.P.C. (15 per cent.), 3s. 11d. per lb. (1-cwt.).

MAGNESIUM SULPHATE.—B.P. in minimum 1-ton lots varies between £18 and £21 per ton according to size of crystal and manufacturer. Exsiccated, £42 per ton. All ex works.

MAGNESIUM TRISILICATE.—(Per lb.). In 28-lb. packages:—28-lb., 4s. 9½d.; 1-cwt. 3s. 10d.; 5-cwt., 3s. 7d.; 1-ton, 3s. 1d.

PHENITOIN SODIUM.—One-cwt. lots 23s. per lb.; less than 56-lb., 25s.

PHOSPHORIC ACIDS.—B.P. (s.g. 1·750) 1s. 4d. per lb. to 1s. 8d. per lb. as to quantity. B.P. 1914, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 6d. per lb. HYPOPHOSPHORUS, B.P.C., in winchesters is from 7s. 5d. to 8s. 6d. per lb., as to quantity; drums, 7s. per lb.; 50 per cent. acid, drums, 8s. 9d.

PHYSOSTIGMINE.—Per gm.: ALKALOID, 14s. 8d. (5-gm. lots); SALICYLATE, 10s. and SULPHATE, 12s. 7d. (25-gm. lots); NITRATE, 1s. 1½d. (500-gm.).

POTASH SULPHURATED.—Lump, B.P.C., 2s. 6d. per lb. in 1-cwt. lots.

POTASSIUM ACETATE.—(Per lb.) 1-cwt. lots, 3s.; 5-cwt., 2s. 8d.; 10-cwt., 2s. 6d.

POTASSIUM BICARBONATE.—B.P. powder, 110s. per cwt. 1-4-cwt. lots and 105s. per cwt. for 5-cwt. and over.

POTASSIUM BROMATE.—In 5-cwt. lots, 5s. 3d. per lb.

POTASSIUM CHLORIDE.—In 1-cwt. lots B.P., 1s. 6d. per lb.

POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE.—B.P. sticks are from 6s. 8d. per lb. and pellets, 4s. 6d.; technical flake, 1s. 10d.

POTASSIUM 8-HYDROXYQUINOLINE SULPHATE.—1 kilo is 47s. 1d. and 50 kilos, 44s. per kilo.

POTASSIUM NITRATE.—Pharmacopœial quality, 100s. per cwt. (crystal or powder) in 1-cwt. lots.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE.—B.P. in 1-cwt. lots, 1s. 11½d. per lb. Technical, 209s. per cwt. and £198 per ton.

POTASSIUM QUADROXALATE.—One-cwt., 3s. 6d. per lb.

POTASSIUM SULPHATE.—B.P. 1949, one-cwt. lots, 1s. 2d. per lb.

POTASSIUM THIOCYANATE.—On-cwt., 5s. 6d. per lb.

PYROGALLIC ACID.—One-cwt., pure crystals, 24s. 6d. per lb.; resublimed 26s. 6d.

QUINALBARBITONE.—Under 25-kilos, 130s. per kilo.

SALOL.—B.P.C., 9s per lb. (1-cwt. lots)

SILVER SALTS.—PROTEIN, 1-cwt. lots, 8 per cent., 36s. 3d. per lb.; VITELLIN, 68s. 6d.

SODIUM ACETATE.—B.P.C., 28-lb., 2s. 4d. per lb.; 1-cwt., 2s., 5-cwt., 1s. 11d.

SODIUM BENZOATE.—One-ton lots, 2s. 7½d. per lb.; 1-cwt., 2s. 9½d.

SODIUM BROMATE.—One-cwt., 9s. 9d. per lb.

SODIUM CARBONATE.—B.P.C. exsiccated, 70s. per cwt.; 5-cwt., 65s. per cwt.

SODIUM CHLORIDE.—Recrystallised, 25s. per cwt.; B.P., 42s.

SODIUM METABISULPHITE.—Granular, 1-cwt. lots, 9d. per lb.

SODIUM PERBORATE.—(Per ton) £145 15s. in 1-cwt. kegs: £138 5s. in 1-cwt. bags for B.P.C. (minimum 10 per cent. available oxygen). PERBORATE MONOHYDRATE testing 15 per cent. available oxygen is £309 15s.; TETRAHYDRATE, from £131 15s. to £139 5s. per ton as to packing.

SODIUM PERCARBONATE.—(Per cwt.) 170s. 9d. (bags, 7s. 6d. lower) for minimum 12½ per cent. available oxygen.

SODIUM PHOSPHATE.—B.P.C. powder, 2s. 3d. per lb.

SODIUM SALICYLATE.—One-ton lots in bulk, 3s. 7d. per lb.; 5-cwt. 3s. 8d.; 1-cwt. 3s. 10d.

SODIUM SULPHATE.—B.P. from £12 10s. to £19 17s. 6d. per ton as to crystal and quantity, ex works.

SULPHOCARBOLENATES.—SODIUM PHENOSULPHONATE, B.P.C., 1949 (powder), 5s. 6d. per lb. in 1-cwt. lots and ZINC, B.P.C., 1949, is 5s. 6d.

TANNIC ACID.—The B.P. levis, ex ether, 9s. 9d. per lb.; B.P. powder, 9s. 3d. (1-cwt. lots).

TEREBENE.—One-carboy lots, 4s. 5d. per lb.

TERPIN HYDRATE.—From 6s. per lb. upwards as to quantity.

TERPINEOL.—B.P. from 3s. to 3s. 6d. per lb. as to quantity.

THIOLYCOLIC ACID.—Basic rates per lb., 97-98 per cent., 26-lb. packs, 15s.; 75 per cent., 11s. 6d. AMMONIUM THIOLYCOLATE, 40 per cent. pH. 9·3 (24-lb. pack), 6s. 8d.; MONOETHANOLAMINE THIOLYCOLATE, pH. 9·9, 40 per cent., 9s. 10d. All carriage paid and subject to purchase tax.

THYMOL.—One-cwt. lots, 14s. 3d. per lb.

ZINC CARBONATE.—One-cwt. lots, 1s. 11d. per lb.

ZINC CHLORIDE.—B.P.C. cake, 5s. per lb.; sticks, 6s. 10d. TECHNICAL, 115s. per cwt.

ZINC OXIDE.—B.P. in 2-ton lots, £112 10s. per ton.

ZINC PEROXIDE.—One-cwt. lots of B.P., 5s. 3d. per lb.

ZINC SULPHATE.—B.P., 1-cwt. lots, 1s. 10d. per lb.

Crude Drugs

ACONITE. — Spot: Spanish *napellus*, 2s. 6d. per lb.

AGAR. — Kobe No. 1, 14s. per lb., in bond; shipment, 13s. 9d., c.i.f.

ALOES. — Cape primes, spot, 180s. per cwt. quoted; shipment, 172s. 6d., c.i.f. *Curacao*, 500s., spot.

BALSAMS.—Per lb.: —CANADA: Spot, 22s. COPAIBA: Para from 7s., duty paid. PERU: Spot 9s. 6d. in bond. TOLU (genuine as imported): spot cleared, shipment not offering, small parcel afloat quoted 24s., landed; B.P., 14s. 3d.

BELLADONNA.—LEAVES (t.a. 0·6 per cent.), 2s. 9d. per lb. Dutch for shipment, 2s., c.i.f. Root cleared on the spot.

BENZOIN.—Sumatra block, spot £22 to £30 as to quality.

BUCHU.—Spot rounds, 3s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 3s., c.i.f.

CALABAR BEANS.—Spot, 2s. per lb.

CALAMUS.—Root, 1s. 2d. per lb., c.i.f.

CALUMBA.—Root, 100s. per cwt., spot: 87s. 6d., c.i.f.

CAMPHOR.—B.P. powder, 3s. 7½d. per lb. in bond.

CAPSICUMS. — East African nominally 175s. per cwt.

CARDAMOMS. — Aleppy greens, spot, 15s. per lb.; prompt shipment, 14s. 3d., c.i.f. Seeds, shipment, 21s. 6d., c.i.f.

CASCARA.—Spot, 295s. per cwt.; prompt shipment, 275s., c.i.f.; 1960 peel, June-July, 220s., c.i.f.

CASSIA.—*Fistula*, 115s. per cwt., spot.

CHERRY BARK. — Thin natural, 1s. 6d. per lb.; rossed, 1s. 11d.

CINNAMON QUILLIS.—Shipment (c.i.f., per lb.) 4 O's, 6s. 1½d.; 3 O's, 5s. 11d.; O, 5s. 5½d.; quillings, 3s. 4½d.; featherings, 1s. 10½d.

CLOVES.—*Zanzibar* spot, 2s. 9d. per lb.; shipment, 2s. 5½d., c.i.f.

FRANGULA.—Spot, 105s. per cwt.

GENTIAN. — Spot: French, 155s. per cwt.

GINGER.—African, 140s. per cwt. spot; shipment, 130s., c.i.f. Jamaican No. 3, spot, 240s. Cochin, shipment, new crop, 150s., c.i.f.

GUM ACACIA.—Kordofan cleaned sorts, 165s. per cwt., spot; shipment, 148s., c.i.f.

HENNA.—Indian, spot, 95s. per cwt.; shipment, 62s. 6d., c.i.f.

HONEY. — Australian light amber, 90s. to 95s. and medium amber, 85s. to 90s. Argentine, 102s. 6d. to 105s.; Jamaican, 115s. to 120s.; Canadian clover, 145s. to 150s., all per cwt. on the spot ex warehouse.

IPECACUANHA. — Steady. Matto Grosso, 53s. to 55s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f., as to position; Colombian, 54s., c.i.f. Spot Colombian, 55s. 6d.

JUNIPER BERRIES.—Italian 90s. per cwt., spot.

KARAYA. — No. 1 gum, spot 260s. per cwt., No. 2, 230s.

KOLA NUTS. — Jamaican for shipment, 7d. per lb., c.i.f. African, 5½d. spot and 4d., c.i.f.

LANOLIN. — ANHYDROUS, B.P. is from 170s. to 175s. per cwt. in 1-ton lots and HYDROUS, B.P., 150s., free drums, delivered.

LEMON PEEL. — From 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per lb.

LINSEED. — Whole, 85s. per cwt.; crushed, 110s.

LIQUORICE. — Natural root; Persian on the spot, 46s. 6d. and Russian 70s. per cwt. Block juice: Anatolian from 190s. per cwt.; Italian stick from 310s. to 470s. per cwt.

LOBELIA HERB. — Spot cleared. American for shipment, 4s. 2d. per lb., c.i.f. Dutch not offering.

LYCOPODIUM.—Spot, stocks cleared.

MACE.—Whole pale blade, 23s. 6d. per lb. on the spot.

MENTHOL. — Chinese, 67s. 6d. per lb., duty paid as to seller; shipment not offering. Brazilian, 54s., in bond; 54s. 6d., c.i.f.

NUTMEGS. — West Indian 80's 13s. 3d. per lb., spot: sound unassorted, 10s.; defectives, 8s. 6d.

NUX VOMICA.—Scarce. Shipment, nominal.

ORANGE PEEL. — Spot: Sweet ribbon, 2s. per lb.; bitter quarters: West Indian, 1s.; Spanish, 1s. 7d.

PEPPER.—White Sarawak spot 6s. 4½d. per lb.; shipment, 5s. 11d. to 6s. 3d., c.i.f., as to position. Black Sarawak, 4s. 1½d., spot and 4s. 1d., c.i.f. Black Malabar, 475s. per cwt. spot.

PEPPERMINT LEAVES. — Dutch whole, 1s. 11d. to 2s. 7d. per lb., c.i.f.

QUASSIA. — Spot, 50s. to 52s. 6d. per cwt., ex wharf.

QUILLIAIA.—Spot whole bark, 115s. per cwt.; crushed, 150s. Whole for shipment, 97s. 6d., c.i.f.

RHUBARB. — Chinese small round from 5s. 9d. to 6s. 9d. per lb. on the spot.

SAFFRON.—Mancha selecta, 142s. 6d. per lb.

SARSAPARILLA.—Jamaican native red on the spot, 2s. 6d. per lb. Shipment, 2s. 1d., c.i.f.

SEEDS. — (Per cwt.). ANISE.—Bulgarian, 130s.; Turkish, 135s.; Spanish, 165s., all duty paid. CARAWAY.—Dutch, 152s. 6d., duty paid. CELERY.—Indian, 142s. 6d. spot; shipment, 118s. 6d., c.i.f. CORIANDER.—Moroccan on spot, 47s. 6d., duty paid. Rumanian in first hands all cleared. CUMIN.—Indian spot, 235s., sellers; Iranian, 260s., duty paid. DILL.—Indian cleared on spot, 100s. quoted nominally; shipment, 76s., c.i.f. FENNEL.—Chinese, 110s., duty paid. Indian, 120s. FENUGREEK.—Moroccan in short supply at 52s. 6d., duty paid; 45s., c.i.f. quoted for shipment. MUSTARD.—English, 80s. to 97s. 6d., according to quality.

SENNA.—*Timevelly* LEAVES, prime No. 1, 1s. 5d. per lb., f.a.q.; No. 3, 9d. PODS: manufacturing (f.a.q.), 10d. and hand-picked, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 10d. *Alexandria* Good: Manufacturing, offered from 1s. 6d. Good hand-picked cleared.

SHELLAC.—F.O.T.N., 200s. per cwt.; No. 1, 222s. 6d.; F.O., 232s. 6d. to 282s. 6d. spot.

SIQUILL.—White: from 80s. to 85s. per cwt. spot.

STRAMONIUM.—Indian LEAVES 60s. per cwt. spot. Dutch 0·5 per cent. alkaloid, 93s., c.i.f.

STYRAX.—Spot, 33s. per lb., shipment, 32s., c.i.f.

TONQUIN BEANS.—Para spot, 7s. 9d. per lb. Shipment about 7s. c.i.f. Angostura 11s.

TRAGACANTH.—No. 1 ribbon, £135 to £140 per cwt. No. 2, £125 to £130.

TURMERIC.—Madras finger on spot is 110s. per cwt.; new crop, April-May shipment, 90s., c.i.f.

VALERIAN ROOT. — Spot: Indian (with rootlets), 130s. and Belgian, 175s. per cwt. Dutch whole (max. 2½ per cent. sand) for prompt shipment, 173s., c.i.f.

VANILLIN.—Rates (per lb.) are now:—5-cwt. lots, 23s. 3d.; 1-cwt., 23s. 6d.; 56-lb., 23s. 9d.; smaller quantities, 24s.

WAXES. — (Per cwt.). BEES'—Dar-es-Salaam, spot, 480s.; shipment, 470s., c.i.f. Abyssinian, spot 410s. in bond; shipment, 405s., c.i.f. Benguela, shipment, 380s., c.i.f. Sudanese, spot, 450s.; shipment, 380s., c.i.f. CANDELILLA, spot, 475s. CARNAUBA, fatty grey, spot, 555s.; shipment, 530s., c.i.f.; prime yellow, spot, 850s., shipment, 780s., c.i.f.

Essential and Expressed Oils

ALMOND. — Moroccan, 6s. per lb., duty paid.

ANISE.—Chinese, 7s. 6d. per lb., spot; shipment, 7s. 4½d., c.i.f.

ARACHIS.—Spot, 2-5-ton lots naked ex mill, £149 per ton.

BAY.—West Indian, 12s. 6d. per lb. on the spot.

CADE. — Spanish, 3s. 6d. per lb. for drum lots.

CELERY SEED. — Dutch oil, 90s. per lb. and Chinese, 65s.

CHENOPODIUM.—Spot value, 36s. per lb. for original containers.

CINNAMON. — From quillings, best English-distilled is 50s. per oz.; other B.P. oils from 165s. per lb. Ceylon leaf, spot 9s. 9d. per lb.; rectified, 11s. 6d. per lb.; Seychelles, 8s. 6d., spot.

CITRONELLA.—Ceylon, spot, 7s. 3d.; shipment, 7s. 2d. per lb., c.i.f. Formosan, spot, 7s. in bond; shipment, 6s. 11d., c.i.f.

COD-LIVER. — B.P. is 11s. 6d. per gall. in charged returnable drums. Veterinary is from 9s. 6d. per gall.

CUMIN.—Imported oil, 90s. per lb.

EUCALYPTUS. — Australian 70 to 75 per cent. eucalyptol on the spot is 4s. 6d. per lb., 80-85 per cent., 5s. 3d. Spanish (70-75), 4s. spot. Chinese 3s. to 3s. 6d., duty paid.

FENNEL. — Spanish sweet, spot, 11s. per lb.

JUNIPER. — B.P.C. 1949 oil is from 12s. 6s. per lb. on the spot. English-distilled, 180s. JUNIPER WOOD, from 5s.

LAVANDIN.—Spot, 6s. to 9s. per lb. for original drums.

LAVENDER.—From 24s. to 37s. 6d. per lb. as to quality.

LAVENDER SPIKE.—Spanish, 12s. 6d. to 14s. per lb. for original drums.

LEMONGRASS.—Spot, 13s. per lb., and shipment, 12s. 6d., c.i.f.

PALMAROSA.—Spot, 36s. per lb., 35s., c.i.f.

PATCHOULI. — Penang is 37s. 6d., duty paid and 34s., c.i.f. per lb.

PEPPERMINT.—*Arvensis*: Chinese spot, 37s. 6d. per lb. Brazilian, 17s. spot and shipment, 16s. 9d., c.i.f. *Piperita*: Italian "Mitcham-type" from 42s. 6d. to 48s. 6d.: American, 26s. to 30s., as to origin.

PETITGRAIN.—Paraguay 19s. 6d. per lb., spot; shipment, 18s. 6d., c.i.f.

PINE.—*Pumiliois* on the spot is 16s. per lb.; *sylvestris*, 25s.; Siberian (*abietis*), 12s. 6d. to 14s.

ROSEMARY.—Spanish is 7s. 3d. per lb. on the spot for best quality.

SAGE.—Spanish, 9s. per lb.

SANDALWOOD. — Mysore, spot 107s. 6d. to 110s. per lb. East Indian, 107s. 6d. to 110s.

YLANG YLANG.—Spot, from 37s. 6d. to 46s. per lb. as to grade.

UNITED STATES REPORT

NEW YORK, MARCH 29: The schedules for QUININE were revised following price advances in Europe. The SULPHATE was increased to 25½ cents an ounce, up 2½ cents, the HYDROCHLORIDE now standing at 30·3 cents (23·5 cents). At the same time, QUININE BISULPHATE was reduced to 23·8 cents an oz. from a previous level of 28 cents. Kobé AGAR No. 1 went up ten cents to \$2·40 a lb. Higher per lb. among ESSENTIAL OILS were SANDALWOOD at \$17·75 (up 50 cents); expressed GRAPEFRUIT, at \$2·50 (20 cents), SPEARMINT, \$11·25 (75 cents); and PATCHOULI, \$5·50 (15 cents).

TELEVISION

Figures in the columns represent number of appearances of the product during the week.

	April 10-16	London	Midland	North	Scotland	Wales	South	N.E.	Anglia	Ulster
Alka-Seltzer	...	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Anadin	...	—	—	—	4	4	1	1	4	—
André Philippe bubble bath	...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Andrews liver salt	...	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	2	2
Anne French	...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Askit	...	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	7
Aspro	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
California syrup of figs	...	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Christy's lanoline face pack	...	3	3	2	3	3	3	4	3	3
Coty preparations	...	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Cuticura	...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dixor products	...	3	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Ellimans Universal embrocation	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Euthymol	...	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Evan Williams cream shampoo	...	3	3	3	—	3	3	3	3	3
Formula 21	...	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Freshaire	...	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Fynnon salts	...	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2
Glovelies	...	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Immac	...	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Imperial Leather soap	...	3	2	4	3	3	3	3	3	3
Johnsons Baby Suds	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kleenex kitchen roll	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Marigold baby pants	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marigold gloves	—	8	7	6	—	—	1	1	—	—
Max Factor	...	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Milk of Magnesia	...	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
tablets	—	—	—	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Phillip's tooth-paste	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Preparation "H"	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remington shavers	—	1	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Rinstead pastilles	—	1	1	1	1	3	1	2	—	3
Sebbix shampoo	—	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	—
Sensor	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1
Silvkrin crm. sham.	9	11	11	2	5	4	5	4	—	—
Tru-gel	—	5	3	4	4	3	3	3	2	—
Yeast-vite	—	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	4	—

PRINT AND PUBLICITY

Medical Propaganda

Manufacturers' leaflets, folders, booklets, etc., directed to doctors but available to pharmacists. PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALITIES (MAY & BAKER), LTD., Dagenham, Essex: "Avomine in nausea and vomiting," Penitriat, Sulphatriad, Penikol" (4-p. folders), "Perolysen" (blotter), "Valledrine" (information card). PHARMACEUTICALS (LONDON), LTD., 20 Gerrard Street, London, W.1: "Biloptin," "Primodos" (4-p. folders), "Primolut N" (6-p. folder).



SEASONAL TOUCH : "Surprise him at Easter" is the theme of a new crowner for the Brylcreem home dispenser. It links with television programmes. The crowner is available on request direct from County Laboratories, Ltd., Beecham House, Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, or from the company's sales and display representatives.



POINT-OF-SALE DISPLAY: Mayborn Products, Ltd., Dylon Works, Berryman's Lane, London, S.E.26, are offering this point-of-sale aid to promote their Dylon wash-creme.

ROCHE PRODUCTS, LTD., 15 Manchester Square, London, W.1: "Ildar" (4-p. folders).

CONTEMPORARY THEMES

Subjects of contributions in current medical and technical periodicals.

PROGOITRIN. *Brit. med. J.*, March 26.

ORAL PENICILLIN. *Brit. med. J.*, March 26.

EATON AGENT. Rôle of, in disease of lower respiratory tract. *Brit. med. J.*, March 26.

TRANSAMINASE and liver function studies in infectious mononucleosis. *Brit. med. J.*, March 26.

PREDNISOLONE. Agranulocytosis and sepsis associated with. *Lancet*, March 26.

HELMINTHS. Immunisation against. *Lancet*, March 21.

PENICILLIN hypersensitivity. *Lancet*, March 26.

ADRENERGIC NEURONE BLOCKING AGENTS related to choline 2,6-xylyl ether bromide. *Nature*, March 26.

BEMEGRIDE. Metabolism of, labelled with carbon-14. *Nature*, March 26.

THROMBIN-E. Significance of, in the prothrombin activation sequence. *Nature*, March 26.

SALICYLATE. Effect of, on the activity of plasma enzymes in the rabbit. *Nature*, March 26.

THROMBOSIS. Pathogenesis of. *Nature*, March 26.

PLASTICS. Toxicity of. *Nature*, March 16.

NITROGEN feeding of apple trees by post-harvest urea sprays. *Nature*, March 19.

TETRACYCLINE derivative. Photosensitivity due to. *J. Amer. med. Ass.*, March 12.

DEMETHYLCHLORTETRACYCLINE. Light sensitivity due to. *J. Amer. med. Ass.*, March 12.

METHAMINODIAZEPoxide. *J. Amer. med. Ass.*, March 12.



ROAD-SIDE CHIROPODY: Keith Carrington, a young Yorkshire competitor in the recent £5,500 competition walk from John O'Groats to Land's End, pauses at the road-side to have his foot blisters treated by Sister J. Morgan, attached to the Elastoplast mobile first-aid unit.

COMING

Items for inclusion under this heading Editor not later than first post on Wednesday of week of insertion.

Monday, April 4

HENDON AND EDGWARE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Hendon Hall hotel, Ashley Lane, London, N.W.4, at 8.30 p.m. Meeting.

LONDON SECTION AND SURFACE-ACTIVITY GROUP, SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY, 14 Belgrave Square, London, S.W.1, at 6.30 p.m. Dr. J. A. Kitchener on "The Physical Chemistry of Foaming."

STOCKPORT BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Warren Bulkeley hotel, Warren Street, at 8 p.m. Mr. R. A. Bonner (Royal Automobile Club) on "Motoring Problems at Home and Abroad."

Tuesday, April 5

CHELTENHAM BRANCH, NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION, Dairy café, Promenade, Cheltenham, at 7.45 p.m. Meeting.

LANCASTER, MORECAMBE AND WESTMORLAND BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Sundown private hotel, Marine Road West, Morecambe, at 7.45 p.m. Meeting.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DEALERS' ASSOCIATION, Palace hotel, Buxton. Two-day convention on "Photographic Retailing, the Future and the Photographic Dealers' Association."

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF CHEMISTRY and CHEMICAL SOCIETY, David Keir building, Queen's University, Belfast. Joint annual meetings (until April 8).

Wednesday, April 6

LIVERPOOL CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION and BRANCH OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Lime Street Quadrant, at 2.15 p.m. Chester zoo visit.

LONDON SECTION, SOCIETY FOR ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY, Chemical Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W.1. Meeting.

MANCHESTER PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION and BRANCH, Woodlands hotel, Timperley, Ches, at 8 p.m. Dinner and dance.

NORWICH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Assembly House, Theatre Street, Norwich, at

EVENTS

Thursday, April 7

BURNLEY BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Cross Keys hotel, St. James Street, Burnley, at 7.45 p.m. Meeting.

DURHAM COUNTY BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Three Tuns hotel, New Elvet, Durham, at 7.45 p.m. Meeting.

GUILDFORD BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Prince of Wales hotel, Guildford, at 7.30 p.m. Meeting.

HUDDERSFIELD CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION and BRANCH OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Pack Horse hotel, Kirkgate, Huddersfield, at 7.45 p.m. Meeting.

MANCHESTER PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION and BRANCH OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Engineers' Club, Manchester, at 7.45 p.m. Meeting.

ROMFORD BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Dartford. Works visit.

SCARBOROUGH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Palm Court hotel, St. Nicholas Cliff, Scarborough. Meeting.

SLOUGH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Royal hotel, Slough, at 8 p.m. Meeting.

SOCIETY OF COSMETIC CHEMISTS. Royal Society of Arts, John Adam Street, London, W.C.2, at 7.30 p.m. Dr. R. H. Marriott (County Laboratories, Ltd.), on "Planning and Equipping a Cosmetic Laboratory."

Friday, April 8

BIRKENHEAD and WIRRAL PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION, Hulme Hall, Birkenhead. Dance.

HEAVY ORGANIC CHEMICALS GROUP, SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY, 14 Belgrave Square, London, S.W.1, at 6 p.m. Mr. C. D. Callieu and Mr. J. W. Fletcher on "Handling and Transportation of Heavy Organic Chemicals."

PATENTS

(by permission, Controller, H.M. Stationery Office)

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS ACCEPTED
From the "Official Journal (Patents),"
March 23

Antibacterial compositions. Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. 835,473.

Pharmaceutical compositions comprising quinolone derivatives. Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. 835,474.

2-methyl-1,4-pregnadienes. American Cyanamid Co. 835,514.

5-O-alkoxyphenoxyethyl-2-oxazolidones. A. H. Robins Co., Inc. 834,968.

Orally-effective antidiabetic compounds. C. F. Boehringer & Soehne, G.m.b.H. 835,390.

Quinoline derivatives and their preparation. Parke, Davis & Co. 834,990.

Compounds of alginic acid. Alginate Industries, Ltd. 835,009.

Polyglycol ether derivatives and process for their manufacture. CIBA, Ltd. 835,267.

Recovery of tetracycline from solutions thereof. American Cyanamid Co. 835,468.

Process for the manufacture of quinolizine compounds. Roche Products, Ltd. 835,489.

Process for preparing pinacols. Abbott Laboratories. 834,961.

Preparation of 9-hydroxy-4-pregnanes. American Cyanamid Co. 835,515.

Antiperspirant compounds. T. Hedley & Co. 835,385.

Tissue preservation. Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation. 835,425.

Thiophosphoric acid esters. Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G. 835,186.

Packages containing liquids or paste-like substances and their manufacture. Rose Bros. (Gainsborough) Ltd. 835,066.

Caps for containers. Astra Apothekarnes Kemiska Fabriker, A.B. 835,395.

British patent specifications are obtainable (price 3s. 6d. each) from The Patent Office, 23 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.

TRADE MARKS

APPLICATIONS ADVISED BEFORE REGISTRATION

From the "Trade Marks Journal," March 9

For perfumes, essential oils, cosmetics (not being toilet preparations) and hair lotions (3)

PIERRE CARDIN, SUITE 16, 788,684, by Picasso-Anstalt, Vaduz, Liechtenstein.

For soaps, perfumes, non-medicated toilet preparations, cosmetic preparations, preparations for the hair, depilatory preparations; and lacquer and lacquer removers, all being non-medicated toilet preparations for the nails (3)

MINERS WHITE LIGHTENING, 790,586, by Miners Make Up, Ltd., Surbiton, Surrey.

For all goods (3)

BALDAQUIN, 792,380, by Etablissements D. Porthault, Paris, France.

For perfumes, toilet water, non-medicated lotions for use after shaving, perfumed talcum powder and friction lotions for the hair (3)

Device with words LE GALION, 792,737, by Le Galion, Neuilly-S/Seine (Seine) France.

For pharmaceutical, veterinary and sanitary preparations (5)

DONNATAL, 779,813, by A. H. Robins Co., Ltd., London, E.C.3.

For pharmaceutical, veterinary and sanitary preparations and substances, all in gel form (5)

DONNAGEL, 779,814, by A. H. Robins Co., Ltd., London, E.C.3.

For pharmaceutical substances, pharmaceutical foods; and preparations of vitamins for use as nutritive adjuncts to foodstuffs (5)

Device with word VIVITA, 771,601, by A. S. Gard, Oslo, Norway.

For pharmaceutical preparations for internal administration, all containing honey (5)

MELIXIR, 791,766, by Howard Lloyd & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.1.

For medicines containing amides for nasal use (5)

RHINAMIDE, 792,445, by Baily, Ltd., Alper-ton, Wembley, Middlesex.

For pharmaceutical preparations (5)

POLYBRENE, 793,187, by Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Lake, Illinois, U.S.A. MUL-TRATE, 797,853, by Gedeon Richter (Great Britain), Ltd., London, N.W.5.

For deodorants and anti-perspiration preparations (5)

SILKY-BAC, 8793,520, by C. H. Boehringer Sohn, Ingelheim-on-Rhine, Germany.

For medicated preparations for use in the inhibition and treatment of skin ailments (5)

DEWFRESH, 8794,263, by D.D.D. Co., Ltd., Watford, Herts.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances, all containing carbonates, and being for use in the treatment of human ailments by internal administration (5)

ALMACARB, 794,866, by The British Drug Houses, Ltd., London, N.1.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances for human and veterinary use; and sanitary substances and disinfectants (5)

CELVEN, 795,229, MEPROZAL, 796,978, by Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., London, S.W.1.

For insecticides containing derris (5)

PYDERRIS, PYRADERRIS, 795,333-34, by International Toxin Products, Ltd., Liverpool, 3.

For all goods (5)

PLASLOIDS, 795,982, by Ernest Ross Chamberlin Ashby, Bexley, Kent.

For preparations for the destruction of noxious animals and of noxious plants, and being for use in the protection during growth of bulbs, cucumbers and tomato plants (5)

BULBOSAN, 796,277, by Farbwerke Hoechst, A.G. Vormals Meister Lucius & Brüning, Frankfurt-on-Main, Germany.

For pharmaceutical, veterinary and sanitary substances; disinfectants; and preparations for killing weeds and destroying vermin (5)

MINULES, 797,492, by Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., Nottingham.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances (5)

FEMCHETS, MALCHETS, 797,037-38, by J. & J. Ballard, London, S.W.17.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances for human and veterinary use (5)

FORISTAL, 797,814, PRISMELIN, 797,816, by CIBA, Ltd., Basle, Switzerland.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances for veterinary use (5)

SIPOVAX, 797,852, by Willows Francis, Ltd., London, E.8, and Epsom, Surrey.

For photographic cameras and parts (9)

EYE-MATIC, 791,112, by Revere Camera Co., Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.

For photographic and cinematographic apparatus; physical and electrotechnical apparatus, etc. (9)

RAY-O-MAT, 796,120, by Agfa, A.G., Leverkusen, Germany.

For perfume burners and deodorising apparatus, all incorporating heating elements (11)

DEDORISAN, 782,683, by Antoine François Regis Peyron, Paris, France.

For hair steaming and drying appliances (not being machines) (11)

WELLA, 792,684, by Wella Rapid, Ltd., London, N.W.1.

From the "Trade Marks Journal," March 16

For pharmaceutical products (5)

DOREVANE, 798,452, by Etablissements Clin-Byla, Paris, France.

For photographic, cinematographic and optical apparatus, and parts and fittings (9)

STAROMATIC, 797,216, by Kodak, Ltd., London, W.C.2.

For thermostatically controlled electric apparatus for heating babies' feeding bottles (11)

BONNIBABE, 791,609, by Bonnibabe Products, Ltd., London, E.C.3.

From the "Trade Marks Journal," March 23

For lotions for the skin, face powders, face creams, lipsticks, mascara, rouge, eyebrow pencils and eye shadow, all being cosmetic preparations; and perfumes for use with perfume-burners (3)

DEORANT, 782,772, by Antoine François Regis Peyron, Paris, France.

For bath oil, face powder, lotions, talcum powder, dusting powder, all being non-medicated toilet preparations; and perfumes, eau de Cologne, perfumed soap and toilet water (3)

WORTH, 787,714, by Worth Parfums, Paris, France.

For liquid toilet soap (3)

VERVE, 795,910, by Audley Bowdler Williamson, Belper, Derbyshire.

For soaps, perfumes, essential oils, cosmetic preparations (not being toilet preparations), hair lotions and dentifrices (3)

WELLA STRATE, 797,290, by Wella Rapid, Ltd., London, N.W.1.

For all goods (3)

SUNIL, 797,611, by Lever Brothers, Port Sunlight, Ltd., Port Sunlight, Cheshire.

For veterinary and sanitary substances (5)

ROMENAL, 788,016, by Brenda Ruth Jordan, Fulford, Cheshire.

For preparations for use as nutritional additives to animal foodstuffs (5)

TRAN-Q, 781,932, by Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc., Brooklyn, New York, U.S.A.

For pharmaceutical preparations for the treatment of emotional, psychotic and nervous disorders (5)

INDUCTIN, 791,046, by Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, New Jersey, U.S.A.

For pharmaceutical preparations for use as tranquilisers and in the treatment of cholinergic conditions (5)

STELABID, 792,148, by Smith, Kline & French Laboratories, Ltd., London, S.E.5.

For pharmaceutical preparations containing vitamins (5)

LIXABEN, 792,736, by Anglo-French Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., London, W.C.1.

For medicinal syrups containing vitamins (5)

HIPSY, 793,148, by Paines & Byrne, Ltd., Perivale, Greenford, Middlesex.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances (5)

LYSEENAL, 795,028, by Joseph Henry Clarke, London, S.E.24. MIZARH, 797,022, by Lusco Products, Ltd., Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

For pharmaceutical and veterinary preparations containing amines (5)

BRISTAMIN, 793,688, by Bristol Laboratories, Inc., Syracuse, New York, U.S.A.

For pharmaceutical products for human and veterinary use for influencing the rate of excretion of substances through the urine (5)

URELIM, 795,385, by Ward, Blenkinsop & Co., Ltd., London, W.C.1.

For suppositories and boluses for pharmaceutical use (5)

GENEXOL, 796,723, by W. J. Rendell, Ltd., London, W.C.1.

For pharmaceutical preparations for use in the treatment of the feet (5)

AMPLEX FOOT-FRESH, 796,729, by Ashe Laboratories, Ltd., Leatherhead, Surrey.

For insecticides, larvicides, pesticides and fungicides; preparations for killing weeds and destroying vermin (5)

TRIFOLEX-TRA, 797,090, by Shell Petroleum Co., Ltd., London, E.C.3.

For all goods (5)

PULMIDOL, 795,336, by May & Baker, Ltd., Dagenham, Essex. DEBREX, 796,202, by Calmic, Ltd., Crewe, Cheshire. TAMODAX, 797,145, by Dales Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Steeton, Yorks. FANASUL, GABIOTAN, 798,099-100, MATALGON, 798,106, RAGONIL, 798,108, RIVOTRIL, 798,111, TERIOSAL, TIBERAL, 798,116-17, by Roche Products, Ltd., Welwyn Garden City, Herts.

For photographic apparatus and parts and fittings (9)

PENTI, 791,163, by Veb Kamera-und Kinowerk Dresden, Dresden, Germany.

For photographic and optical apparatus and parts and fittings (9)

PENTIFLEX 8, 791,383, by Veb Kamera-und Kinowerk Dresden, Dresden, Germany.

For photographic, optical and cinematographic apparatus and parts and fittings (9)

PENTAFOT, 791,384, by Veb Kamera-und Kinowerk Dresden, Dresden, Germany.

For face masks for surgical use (10)

PROMASK, 798,412, by Smith & Nephew Southalls, Ltd., London, E.C.1.

For rubber hot-water bottles (21)

BOOTS CUMFY, BOOTS SNUG, 797,486-87, by Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., Nottingham.

WILLS

MR. D. G. POUT, M.P.S., 45 Barbourne Road, Worcester, left £17,196 (£16,609 net).

MR. A. P. TAPER, M.P.S., 51 Algernon Road, Rotton Park, Birmingham, left £4,052 (£4,003 net).

CUMULATIVE LIST OF AMENDMENTS TO THE
C. & D. Quarterly Price List, March 1

* = New Product; A = Advanced; R = Reduced

1001 (944 PCP)									
furniture barrier cream	20	0	..	..	2	6			
	36	0	..	..	4	6			
Accura 3 (1391 CHB)									
electric shaver super	..	..	..	..	210	0			
sport	..	..	..	..	175	0			
Delete Aerosporin (208 BW)									
ointment	10	gm	..	..			
Alionbury's (34 A&H)									
pastilles sugarless	2	oz	15	9	..	1	9		
Ampins (399 CG)									
for bee keepers,									
box of 3 'No 9B'	..		4	9ea	..	6	0	p1	
5			7	9ea	..	9	9	p1	
Andre Philippe (48 AP)									
liquid shampoo 22	..	4	oz	10	0	2	6	1	6
men's lacquer aerosol 101	30	0	..	15	0	5	0		
Andy (1392 TT)									
nylon pile beauty mitt	45	6	..	..	5	11			
Anaesthetic Ether Keiths									
(787 Macfarlan)									
250 mils	44	0	..	..			
500 mils	52	0	..	..			
Arthene (347 Dalmas)	..	1	oz	20	0	5	0	2	11
2 oz	23	0	..	5	9	3	4		
Ascon (37 Allied)	dp 80	oz	29	5ea	..			p1s7	
Aspurgum (1330 White)	16	15	4	..	3	10	2	2	
36	33	0	..	8	3	4	6		
dp 250	216	0	..	..	24	0			
Auto-Transparol (980 Photopia)									
photo corners	..	200	..	..	..	3	2		
Ayroware (78 AS&Co)									
rubber gloves	..	28	0	1	5	3	6		
Delete Banocide (208 BW)									
(Vet.), 200 mgm	..	10	..	..			
Barelli (267 C&A),	dp 1	lb	180	0	..				
Bartex (477 AF&B)									
superlens sunglasses	..	..	..	..	7	11			
					12	9			
					15	11			
superlens clipovers	..	..	..	..	7	6			
Becovite (1285 Vitamins)									
tablets	..	100	40	0	..	5	0		
	500	160	0	..	..	20	0		
	1000	300	0	..	..	37	6		
Bemaphato (142 BML)									
tablets	..	25	45	0	..	5	7½		
	100	147	0	..	..		
Bemasulph (142 BML)									
tablets	..	25	45	0	..	5	7½		
	dp 100	147	0	..	..		
	dp 500	61	6ea	..					
Bis-Pep (549 Guest)									
tablets	..	6	6	1	7½	1	3		
Bitonin (147 Boots) tonic									
tablets	..	36	16	0	..	2	0		
	72	28	0	..	..	3	6		
* Boldoot (639 HH)									
towelette	..	5	..	..	..	2	3		
Bourjois (150 Bourjois)									
easter egg soap guest	..	..	..	..	..	9			
bath	..	..	..	..	..	1	6		
B-R (1023 Radiol)									
Bone Radiol (horses and									
dogs)	..	5	oz	94	6	23	7½	12	6
	½	gal	99	0ea	24	9ea	156	10	
	1	gal	185	6ea	46	4½ea	294	0	
healing jelly	..	2	oz	19	0	4	9	2	6
Bronchodial (142 BML)	25	30	0	..	..			s4	
	100	105	0	..	..			s4	
	500	32	0ea	..	..			s4	
Broprin (195 Brook Parker)									
tablets	..	dp 3	100	7	6	..	..
Brownie (711 Kodak)									
reflex 20 camera	..	..	..	..	..	87	2		
case	..	..	..	..	..	11	1		
Burcillin-P 100 (208 BW)									
procaine penicillin intra-									
mammary injection,									
100,000 units (Vet)...	12	108	0	..	..	12	0		
Calcium disodium Versenate									
(1061 Riker)									
tablets	..	100	192	0	..	24	0		
	500	864	0	..	..	108	0		
ampoules 5 mil	..	6	336	0	..	42	0		
veterinary solution 100 mils	216	0	..	..	27	0			
Californian Poppy (677 JK)									
eau de toilette	..	7062	28	8	14	0	4	9	
'Pak-a-Soap' (3)	..	4824	17	11	4	4	2	6	
Calvert's (219 Calvert)									
No. 5 carbonic soap, twin bar	10	0	..	4	..	1	0		
Carbolion (830 Medo)	..	50	18	0	..	2	7½		
Carters (1003 PP)									
little liver pills	..	9	7	2	5	4			
	4	doz	4	doz	..				
Delete Cebeviton (676 Johnston)									
tablets	..	..	..	..	
elixir	..	..	..	..	
A Cestra (1073 Robinson)									
face mask	..	116	2	..	..	12	11		
	gross		doz						

Disamide (179 BDH)							
tablets ..	25	54	0	..	..	6	9
100	156	0	..	..	19	6	
500	56	0ea		..	84	0	
Delete Distaquaine (208 BW)							
suspension (vet)							
300,000 units/ml	10 mils	..	..	..
30 mils	..	..	..	
* Distaquaine (378 TDC)							
suspension (vet)	90 mils	36	6ea	..	54	9p1TS	
Distaquaine-V (378 TDC)							
tablets 125 mgm	.. 100	36	6ea	..	54	9TS	
Distaquaine V-K (378 TDC)							
suspension ..	2 oz	8	10ea	..	13	3TS	
Dorminal (147 Boots)							
tablets, gr. 3 ..	100	66	0	..	8	3 s1s4	
Durophet (1061 Riker) capsules							
7.5 mgm ..	30	52	0	..	6	6 p1s1s4	
12.5 mgm ..	300	344	0	..	43	0 p1s1s4	
20 mgm ..	300	372	0	..	46	6 p1s1s4	
Dylon (816 Mayborn)							
wash-creme ..	..	22	6	..	2	6	
Elliman's (414 Elliman)							
(distributor, 994 P&M)							
"universal" embrocation							
3929	47	4	11	10	6	4	
Emmotone (571 Stagg)	.. 6 oz	24	0	6	0		
80 oz	20	0ea	..		3	6	
* Endoxana (1305 WB)							
vials 100 mgm ..	10	40	0ea	10	0ea	70	0
200 mgm ..	10	53	4ea	13	4ea	93	4
tablets 50 mgm ..	50	22	0ea	5	6ea	38	6
250	100	0ea	25	0ea	175	0	
Delete Enseals (413 Lilly) ferrous sulphate							
R Episol (324 Crookes)							
lotion ..	30 mils	36	0	..	4	6	
cream ..	30 gm	36	0	..	4	6	
dusting powder ..	30 gm	36	0	..	4	6	
Epitone (147 Boots)	.. 8 oz	26	0	..	3	9	
		45	0	..	6	6	
Esidrex K (262 Ciba)							
tablets ..	25	54	0	..	6	9	
100	20	0ea	..	25	0		
500	81	4ea	..	122	0		
Ethyl chloride (394 Duncan)							
100 mils	50	0	..	..	6	3	
Eupinal (339 CG)							
with ephedrine ..	8 oz	56	0	14	0	8	4
Evan Williams (437 EW)							
shampoo cream ..	tube	18	5	4	7	2	6
Feedrite (454 Feedrite)							
polythene bottle ..	4 oz	11	0	..	1	4	
spare polythene ..	8 oz	14	0	..	1	8	
Fee-a-Mint (1330 White)	6	7	0	1	9	1	0
16	15	4	3	10	2	2	
Fennings (1100TS) code correction							
Ferroids (1061 Riker)	.. 100	80	0	..	10	0	
1000	656	0	..	..	82	0	
First aid dressing pack							
(1390 SFA)	18	0	..	..	2	0	
Fisons (463 Fisons)							
hedge setter ..	4 oz	..	..	..	5	0	
8 oz	..	..	..	..	9	6	
Evergreen fertiliser							
distributor ..	..	..	..	..	59	6	
spot weeder aerosol ..	..	..	..	..	5	6	
Frantin (208 BW) brand							
dispersible powder (Vet)							
250 gm	675	0	..	..	75	0	
Freemans (479 WF)							
bathing cap Chic	1B5	21	0	1	0	2	9
Sea Child	1B7	19	6	1	0	2	6
Diver	1B6	21	0	1	0	2	9
Girl	1B8	21	0	1	0	2	9
Maid	1B4	28	6	2	0	3	9
Frescabel (726 Lancome)							
cream ..	1½ oz	..	..	..	22	6	
	2 oz	..	..	..	31	6	
Frozocline (365 Demuth)							
(distributors 261 Christy)							
24	0	12	0	4	0		
Frozolavender (365 Demuth)							
(distributors 261 Christy)							
Δ Gamgee (1073 Robinson tissue							
NHS No. 3 pink label	2 oz	5	8½lb	..	11½		
4 oz	5	1½lb	..	1	8		
8 oz	4	9 lb	..	3	2		
16 oz	4	5½ea	..	6	0		
BPC blue label	.. 2 oz	7	1½lb	..	1	2½	
4 oz	6	6½lb	..	2	2		
8 oz	6	2½lb	..	4	1½		
16 oz	5	11½ea	..	7	11		
yellow label	.. 2 oz	9	0lb	..	1	6	
	4 oz	8	5½lb	..	2	10	
	8 oz	8	1 lb	..	5	4½	
	16 oz	7	9½lb	..	10	5	
pneumonia jacket	size 1	24	9	..	2	9	
2	31	3	..	..	3	6	
3	39	8	..	..	4	5	
4	51	9	..	..	5	9	
5	61	6	..	..	6	10	
6	90	0	..	..	10	0	
Glo-ahead (1188 Steiner)							
hair colouriser ..	..	..	..	..	4	6	
Delete Goya (532 Goya) soap bath							
guest flower							

R Harkers (571 Stagg)							
disposable enema ..	24	0	..	6	0	3	2
Hazlewood (1393 Hazlewood)							
soap Easter eggs ..	4	150	0	37	6	1	11
hand painted chick ..	80	0	..	20	0	1	0
Heparin B.P. (930 P&B)							
injection vial 1,000 i.u./ml.	42	0	..	5	3		
5,000 i.u./ml.	150	0	..	18	9		
25,000 i.u./ml.	672	0	..	84	0		
Hi-Shine (116 Benton)							
hair conditioner ..	39	0	19	6	6	6	
Hormefemin (830 Medo)							
tablets 0.1 mgm ..	100	14	0	..	1	9	
250	24	0	..	3	0		
500	36	0	..	4	6		
1000	60	0	..	7	6		
0.3 mgm ..	100	18	0	..	2	3	
250	32	0	..	4	0		
500	52	0	..	6	6		
1000	90	0	..	11	3		
1.0 mgm ..	100	22	0	..	2	9	
250	46	0	..	5	9		
500	78	0	..	9	9		
1000	144	0	..	18	0		
5.0 mgm ..	100	44	0	..	5	6	
250	100	0	..	12	6		
500	186	0	..	23	3		
compound tablets ..	50	40	0	..	5	0	
100	76	0	..	9	6		
250	168	0	..	21	0		
500	312	0	..	39	0		
cream ..	1 oz	40	0	..	5	0	
Hydro Saluric K (837 MSD)							
tablets ..	..	25	8	Sea	..	13	0
100	32	Sea	..	49	0		
500	160	0ea	..	240	0		
Hydrothide (830 Medo) ..	100	32	Sea	..	49	0	
* Hygroton (501 Geigy)							
tablets 100 mgm ..	15	9	7ea	2	3½ea		
100	57	2ea	14	3½ea			
500	280	0ea	70	0ea			
Delete Hypertane (830 Medo)							
tablets ..	..	500					
		1000					
compound tablets ..	..	500					
		1080					
Inco-Pads (1073 Robinson)							
Inecto (1028 Rapido)							
colour-cream ..	..	40	0	20	0	6	8
Innoxa (654 Innoxa)							
Mermaid Pink lipstick ..	..	..	..	..	5	0	
Fire Coral ..	..	..	..	..	5	0	
		twin pack ..	..	..	9	6	
Intimate (1052 Revlon)							
eau de toilet 0984 ..	2 oz	..	..	..	15	6	
0985 ..	4 oz	..	..	..	27	6	
spray mist 0900 ..	4 oz	..	..	..	32	6	
Intralgin (1061 Riker)							
liquid ..	..	8 oz	80	0	20	0	11
		32 oz	236	0	59	0	34
gel ..	..	50 gm	40	0	10	0	5
Ismelin (262 Ciba)							
tablets 10 mgm ..	.. 25	8	8ea	2	2ea	15	2
100	32	4ea	8	1ea	56	7	
25 mgm ..	.. 25	157	4ea	39	4ea	275	4
100	76	4ea	19	1ea	133	7	
500	376	8ea	94	2ea	659	2	
Jertox (1232 T&R)							
aerosol insecticide ..	..	31	6	..	3	9	
Jeyes' (671 Jeyes) fluid	16 oz	22	6	..	2	6	
K2r (890 NC&C)							
spot lifter ..	..	28	0	..	3	6	
Keith's (787 Macfarlan)							
ether anaesthetic ..	..	..	..	..
500 mils ..	..	..	..	..
Kill Cold (1388 Durazone)							
Kirby's (705 Kirby)							
iron and yeast tonic ..	..	..	..	..
tablets 80	18	6	4	7½	3	0	
Kisby (1067 Roberts)							
dry shampoo powder ..	..	21	0	12	6	6	
Larola (105 Beetham)							
skin lotion ..	..	2 oz	15	0	7	6	2
		3 oz	21	0	10	6	3
		6 oz	33	0	16	6	5
Ledermycin (746 Lederle)							
capsules 150 mgm ..	.. 16	29	0ea	..	43	6	
100	174	2ea	..	..	261	3	
	1,682	4ea	..	..	2,523	6	
* Leptoax-Plus (208 BW)							
(vet) .. 1 mil x 2	74	3	..	..	8	3	TS
R Lignocaine (787 Macfarlan)							
dental cartridges 2 mils 2%	100	30	2ea	..	37	9	
Lignocaine (787 Macfarlan)							
hydrochloride solution ..	..	..	..	..
25 mils 4%	50	0	..	..	6	3	
Delete Lignocaine (787 Macfarlan)							
neothyl ..	..	100 gm	16	0ea	..		
		500 gm	..	..	
Linct. Pholcodin. Co.							
(579 Hattick) .. 16 oz	90	0	..	..	
	80 oz	420	0	..			
Liquid Satin (654 Innoxa)							
satin blush ..	..	..	..	..	6	9	
Little Laxaliver (372 De Witt)							
tablets ..	..	13	6	3	4	1	9

Living Curl (1052 Revlon) 7 oz	..	..	..	12	6		100	120	0	..	..	15	0
Marplan (1074 Roche)	tablets 10 mgm	..	50	8	4ea	2	1ea	14	7	500	528	0
* Max (855 Mondart)	air freshener	..	8 oz	49	6	..	5	6	..	100	78	0
	moth proofer	..	8 oz	49	6	..	5	6	500	346	0	..	..
	fly killer	..	8 oz	49	6	..	5	6			43	3	DD	
Max Factor (813 MF)	hand cream tube	..	18	0	9	0	3	0						
Medac (502 Genatosan)	tube	..	20	0	10	0	3	6						
Medicel (938 PD)	suspension	..	16 oz	85	0ea	..								
Medinaler Cort (1061 Riker)	440	0	..	..	55	0							
	refill	..	412	0	..	..	51	6					
	plastic mouthpiece	..	28	0	..	..	3	6					
Medinaler Epi (1061 Riker)	152	0	..	..	19	0							
	refill	..	124	0	..	..	15	6					
	plastic mouthpiece	..	28	0	..	..	3	6					
Medinaler Iso (1061 Riker)	152	0	..	..	19	0							
	refill	..	124	0	..	..	15	6					
	forte	..	176	0	..	..	22	0					
	refill	..	148	0	..	..	18	6					
	plastic mouthpiece	..	28	0	..	..	3	6					
Meggeson (831 Meggeson)	mixed fruit pastilles													
	“Hurdler” box	..	13	6	..	..	1	6					
* Melleril (1098 Sandoz)	tablets 10 mgm	..	50	40	0	10	0	5	10					
	..	250	180	0	45	0	26	3						
	25 mgm	..	50	66	0	16	6	9	8					
	..	250	300	0	75	0	43	9						
	50 mgm	..	50	126	0	31	6	18	5					
	..	250	570	0	142	6	83	2						
	100 mgm	..	50	240	0	60	0	35	0					
	..	250	1080	0	270	0	157	6						
Mephylon (837 MSD)	emulsion 10 mgm per mil													
	1 mil	6	30	0ea	..									
Midicel (938 PD)	suspension	..	16 oz	85	0ea	..								
Mix-A-Shake (621 Horlicks)	pkt.	..	1 oz	57	7	..	..	6	gross				
* Mixtacyclin (378 TDC)	solution (vet)	..	90 mils	29	4ea	..	44	0	TS					
Morphy-Richards (863 MR)	electric shaver	..	..	10	9ea	70	0						
Movol (406 WE)	..	12	0	..	..	1	6	p2					
Multivite (179 BDH)	pellets	..	150	74	0	..	..	9	3				
Mycil (179 BDH)	powder	..	..	18	0	..	..	2	3				
R Mycota (147 Boots)	powder	..	2½ oz	18	0	..	..	2	3				
	Nail Dry	(797 MSG)	..	75	0	37	6	..	12	6				
Nebadrene (930 P&B)	nebuliser	..	..	9	2ea	..	13	9					
Neothyl (787 Macfarlan)	100 gm	4	0ea	..										
	500 gm	16	0ea	..										
Neumandin (147 Boots)	tablets, 50 mgm	..	100	23	0	..	..	2	10½				
	1000	138	0	..	..	..	17	3					
Nitoman (1074 Roche)	tablets 25 mgm	..	30	6	8ea	1	Sea	11	8					
	150	26	8ea	6	8ea	46	8							
	500	66	8ea	16	8ea	116	8							
Noraduran (897 NC) Bitabs	50 doses	84	0	..	..	10	6	p1					
	250 doses	368	0	..	..	46	0	p1					
	Bitabs nocte	..	20	doses	48	0	..	..	6	0	p1s1s4		
	100 doses	210	0	..	..	26	3	p1s1s4					
	inhauser	..	96	0	..	..	12	0					
Norflex (1061 Riker)	tablets	..	..	100	20	8ea	..	31	0				
	500	93	0ea	..	..	139	6						
Nuit de Longchamp (Lubin)	(1 Abbey)	parfum de toilette	1 oz	..	..	..	17	6					
	2 oz	..	..	..	..	..	30	0					
	4 oz	..	..	..	..	..	45	0					
Nu-seals (413 Lilly)	ferrous sulphate gr 5 dp	100	38	0	..	..	4	9					
	dp 1000	256	0	..	..	..	32	0					
	dp 5000	1220	0	..	..	..	152	6					
Old Spice (1131 Shulton)	brushless shaving cream	..	23	0	5	7	3	6						
Omnivite (1285 Vitamins)	forte tablets	..	100	15	0ea	..	22	6						
Opilon (1278 Veritas)	tablets, 5 mgm	..	50	5	3ea	..								
	200	16	4ea	..										
Delete Page Barker (261 Christy)	scurf lotion	..												
* Paxette (884 NB)	electromatic camera	..	..	..	..	..	525	0					
* Paxina (884 NB)	super camera I/L	..	..	..	..	..	532	6					
* Pectamol (179 BDH)	electromatic camera	..	..	..	..	..	525	0					
Pentabenzid (837 MSD)	linctus	..	2 litres	590	0	..								
	suspension	..	2 oz	78	0	..	..	9	9				
	tablets	..	12	93	0	..	..	11	7½				
* Penotrance (1305 WB)	silicone cream	..	60 gm	5	0ea	1	3ea	8	9					
	200 gm	12	0ea	3	0ea	21	0							
	500 gm	25	0ea	6	3ea	43	9							
Pentoxylon (1061 Riker)	tablets	..	..	25	36	0	..	..	4	6			

featherweight styling	820	24	0	6	0	3	6
"luxury" ladies hair-brush ebony	2106	..	..	..	43	6	
rosewood	..	..	..	..	27	0	
"Guardsman" military brush set	806P	..	..	..	17	0	
Sparklet (1168 Sparklet) syphons							
streamline model	792	0	96	6	96	0	
Hostmaster model	565	0	69	0	68	6	
"C" bulbs	..	10	49	6	..	5	6
HC3 dental sprays	..	78	0ea	22	10ea	120	4
(on prescription)	..	78	0ea	..	97	6	
Spryclean (1388 Durazone)							
spot remover	..	..	..	..	3	3	
Spree (955 Pepsodent)							
fruit squash sachet	..	39	0	..	..	4	
Springtime in Paris							
(150 Bourjois)							
presentation perfume	..	..	..	..	17	6	
purse flacon	..	..	..	..	7	6	
spray mist	..	..	..	..	15	6	
cologne stick	..	..	..	..	5	0	
bath cubes	..	6	..	..	3	6	
talc	..	..	..	..	4	6	
soap	..	3	..	..	3	9	
Stein (1395 Purser)							
self-illuminating microscope	88	4ea	..	..	132		
Steiner (1188 Steiner)							
"pearl foam" shampoo							
packet	..	..	..	..	10		
bottle	..	..	..	..	3	9	
Stimplete (1352 Wyeth)							
elixir	..	..	4 oz	48	0	..	
			40 oz	32	6ea	..	
5.0 gm/15 mils	..	..	..	..	43	4	s1s4
1.0 gm/4 mils	..	..	5	7	6ea	..	
5.0 gm/20 mils	..	..	..	6	0ea	..	
Delete Stresscaps (746 Lederle)	30	..	..	..	9	0	TS
Submarine (555 Haffenden)							
hot water bottles							
slumbersound	No. 2	..	..	..	5	3	
	No. 3	..	..	..	5	9	
slumberdeep	No. 2	..	..	..	5	3	
	No. 3	..	..	..	5	9	
solafin	No. 3	..	..	..	6	6	
warmwave	No. 3	..	..	..	6	6	
safetyglow	No. 3	..	..	..	8	9	
safetystay	No. 3	..	..	..	8	9	
Sylvia (339 CG)							
sanitary towels, size 0	(12)	19	6	..	2	1	
1	(12)	20	9	..	2	3	
1	(6)	10	6	..	1	2	
2	(12)	24	6	..	2	8	
3	(12)	30	6	..	3	4	
maternity (12)	35	9	..	..	4	0	
Sympatol (757 Lewis)							
liquid 10%	..	20	mils	60	0	..	
		100	mils	270	0	..	
ampoules 1 mil	..	6	40	6	..	4	6
	..	36	146	3	..	..	16
Synuson (657 IL)							
tablets	..	..	50	56	0	14	0
Delete Tabloid (208 BW)					8	2	s7
benzylpenicillin							
10,000 iu (hypodermic)							
No. 172	..	..	..	..
Terpacol (195 Brook Parker)							
4 oz	..	3	4ea				
8 oz	..	5	10ea				
Tetritol (436 Evans)							
250 mls	..	6	8ea	1	8ea	11	8
The Camellia (462 Field)							
talcum	..	..	..	..	2	10	
perfume stick	..	..	..	..	3	9	
bathcubes	..	6	..	..	3	0	
soap	..	3	..	..	3	6	
Theodrox (1061 Riker)	..	25	36	0	..	9	0
	100	108	0	..	..
	1000	856	0	..	..
with phenobarbitone	..	25	40	0	10	0	5
	100	112	0	..	..
	1000	888	0	..	..
Therapas (1154 S&N) code correction							
Three Flasks (1232 T&R)							
children's cherry cough							
syrup	..	2½ oz	12	4	3	1	2
Tonivitan (830 Medo)							
capsules	..	1000	60	0ea	..	90	0
Trust (671 Jeyes) toilet roll							
Tussin (195 Brook Parker)							
4 oz	..	2	1ea				
8 oz	..	3	3ea				
Ultima (1052 Revlon)	..	1 oz	..	..	..	14	6
	2 oz	..	..	..	..	52	6
	4 oz	..	..	..	..	84	0
Unic (581 Haynor)							
battery shaver							
Vaccination Pads (1295 Wade)							
Vandid (1061 Riker) ampoules							
5%	..	..	2	mils	6	13	0ea
	..	..	5	mils	6	18	0ea
Vapules (1367 R&B)							
dp 12×10	..	12	0ea	..			
Vecortenol (262 CIBA)							
4 mils	..	15	8	..	..	23	6
	10 mils	..	35	4	..	..	53
Velvet's (1389 Velvet)							
soft tissues							
"Four-in-one" pack	..	..	..	..	2	0	

Veriloid (1061 Riker)							
tablets, 1 mgm	..	100	160	0	..	..	20
		500	720	0	..	..	90
2 mgm	..	100	304	0	..	..	38
		500	1368	0	..	..	171
ampoules intravenous,							
0.4 mgm/5 mils	..	6	200	0	..	..	25
intramuscular,							
1 mgm/2 mils	..	6	184	0	..	..	23
Veriloid VP (1061 Riker)							
tablets ..	..	100	312	0	..	..	39
		500	1408	0	..	..	176
Delete							

Versenate (1061 Riker)							
Viomycin P (378 TDC)							
1-0 gm ..	..	5	65	5ea	..	..	TS
Vitorange (549 Guest)							
tablets ..	..	..	10	0	..	..	1
			20	0	..	..	2
Vivomin (324 Crookes)	12 oz	76	6	..	..	..	6
Warm Glow (278 Cole)							
electric blankets							
"Juno" ..	..	50	30	in	43	1	tea
"Sylvia" ..	..	60	33	in	56	3	tea
"Diana" ..	..	60	51	in	76	10	4
"Sherbourne" ..	..	60	31	in	71	3	ea
"Dorchester" ..	..	60	51	in	99	4	ea
"Vigilux" single	65	36	in	127	6ea	30	9ea
double 72×58 in	..	187	6ea	45	2ea	295	2
twin 72×58 in	..	210	0ea	57	7ea	330	7
Delete							

ADDITIONS TO KEY TO SUPPLIERS :

(2 Abbott) = ABBOTT LABORATORIES LTD., 8 Baker Street, London W.1. Hunter 1381.
(48 AP) = ANDRE PHILIPPE LTD., 16 Cosway Street, N.W.1.
(78 AS&Co) = AYRTON, SAUNDERS & CO., LTD., P.O. Box 38, 34 Hanover Street, Liverpool 1, Royal 8282.
(128 Biometica) = BIOMETICA LTD., Elstree Way, Boreham Wood, Herts, Elstree 1721.
(150 Bourjois) = BOURJOIS LTD., Queens Way, Croydon, Surrey.
(234 Cartwright) = W. B. CARTWRIGHT, LTD., Rawdon 713/6.
(406 WE) = WILLIAM EDGE & SONS, LTD., Raphael Street, Bolton, Lancs. Higher Bolton 41201.
(463 Fisons) = FISONS LTD., Harvest House, Felixstowe, Suffolk.
(477 AF&B) = ALFRED FRANKS, & BARTLETT CO., LTD., 226 Grays Inn Road, London, W.C.1. Ter, 9865.
(499 Richter) = GEDEON RICHTER (GT. BRITAIN) LTD., Richter House, 14 Weedington Road, N.W.5.
(596 HR) = HELENA RUBINSTEIN LTD., 3 Grafton Street, London, W.1. Grosvenor 7501.
(639 HH) = HUNTER HARDY LTD., Dawson Street, Hyde, Cheshire. Hyde 2621.
(654 Innoxa) = INNOXA (ENGLAND) LTD., 1 Eden Street, N.W.1.
(677 JK) = JOSEPHINE KELL, LTD., 24 Old Bond Street, London, W.1. Hyde Park 7353.
(726 Lancome) = LANCOME (ENGLAND) LTD., 14 Grosvenor Street, London, W.1. Hyde Park 6311.
(797 MSG) = MARIA ST. GEORGE LTD., 12 Phillimore Terrace, London, W.8.
(809 M&W) = MATTHEWS & WILSON, LTD., 45 Morrell Road, London, S.W.2. Tulse Hill 5881.
(816 Mayborn) = MAYBORN PRODUCTS LTD., Dylon Works, Berryman's Lane, London, S.E.26. Sydenham 4422.
(830 Mcdo) = MEDO-CHEMICALS, LTD., 144 Fortress Road, London, N.W.5. Gulliver 3352.
(831 Meggeson) = MEGGESON & CO., LTD., Llewellyn Street, London, S.E.16. Bermondsey 1741.
(884 NB) = NEVILLE BROWN & CO., LTD., 77 Newman Street, London, W.1. Langham 7161.
(888 Newey) = NEWHEY BROTHERS LTD., Brearley Street, Summer Lane, Birmingham, 19.
(890 NC & C) = NEWTON CHAMBERS & CO., LTD., Thorncliffe, Sheffield. Ecclesfield 3171.
(944 PCP) = P C PRODUCTS, LTD., 33 Union Street, London, S.E.1. HOP 2841.
(1028 Rapido) = RAPIDOL LTD., Inecto House, 27 Dover Street, W.1. (1123 Secto) = SECTO LTD., Shaw Street, Blackburn, Lancs.
(1242 Toni) = TONI COSMETICS, Harlequin Avenue, Brentford, Middlesex. Isleworth 4343.
(1272 VB&G) = V. B. & G. PRODUCTS, 16 Queen Street, Leicester. Leicestershire 59413.
(1278 Veritas) = VERITAS DRUG CO., LTD., 223 Kensington High Street, London, W.8.
(1388 Durazone) = DURAZONE (SALES), LTD., Lovers Walk, Ballard Lane, London, N.3.
(1389 Velvet) = VELVET CREPE PAPER CO., LTD., Alperton, Middlesex.
(1390 SFA) = SAFETY FIRST AID CO., LTD., 12 Duke Street, London, S.W.1.
(1391 CHB) = CHB SUPPLIES, Market Chambers, Market Place, Blackheath, Birmingham.
(1392 TT) = TEDSON THONLEY & CO., LTD., Rochdale, Lancs.
(1393 Hazelwood) = HAZLEWOOD & SONS, LTD., Factory Lane, Derby Road, Widnes, Lancs.
(1395 Purser) = PURSER'S LONDON (HOLBORN) LTD., 12 Fulwood Place, W.C.1.
(1396 Plantoid) = PLANTOIDS LTD., 153 Masons Hill, Bromley, Kent.

